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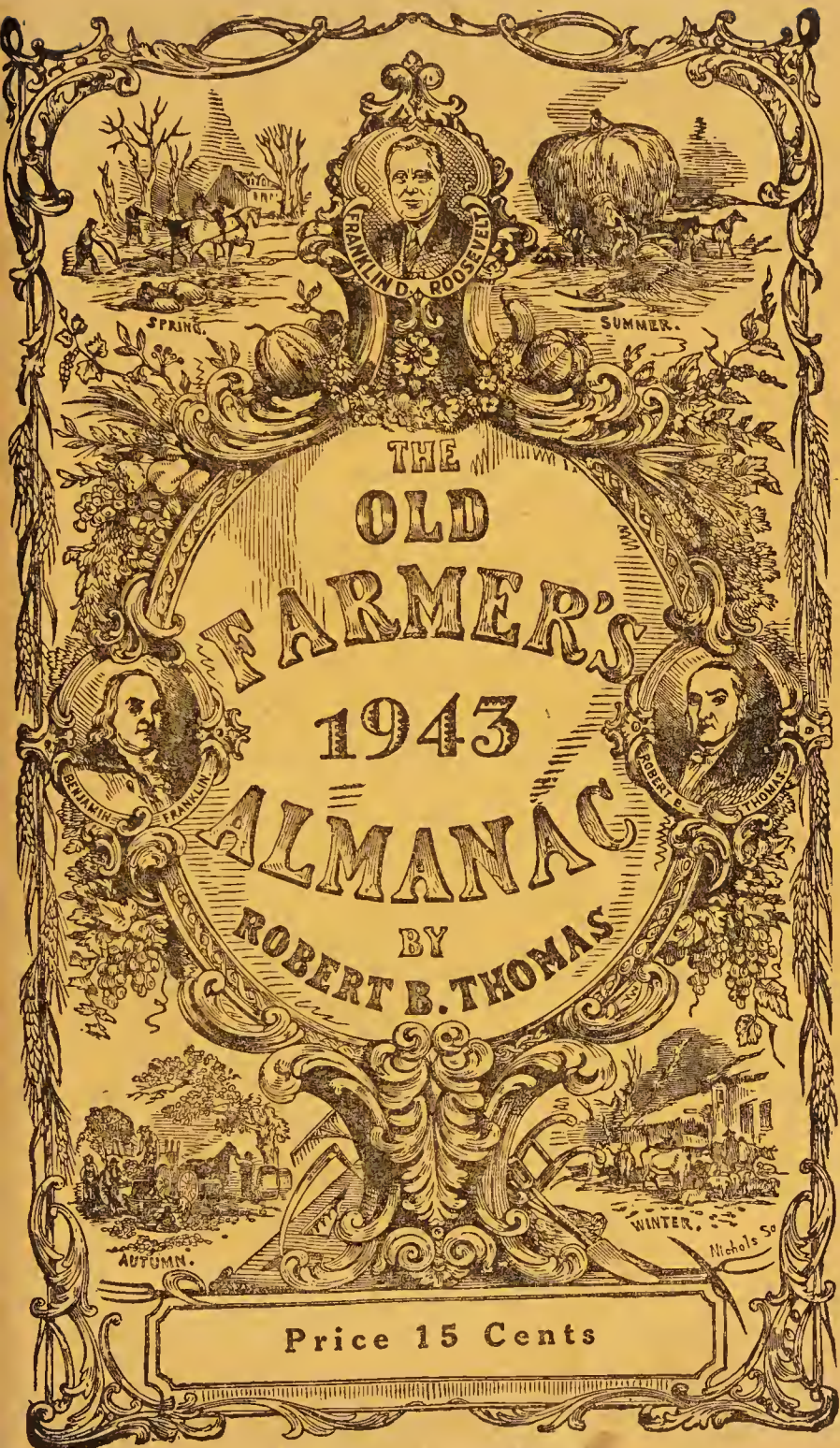
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The 151st Continuous Year of Publication



Price 15 Cents

Weather Indications

"...to preserve a good neighborhood"



BACK in 1814, the Old Farmers' Almanac gave some sage advice to its readers, which is just as good today.

"Have you got your accounts all so well arranged," it queried, "that you can then settle with each neighbor without confusion, trouble and hard thoughts? The first of January is the day for balancing accounts. This most surely ought never to be neglected. You will therefore be preparing your papers in order to preserve a good neighborhood."

In 1943, modern means of communication have so eclipsed distance that the world is our neighborhood. . . . But it is still true that one of the most important contributions an individual can make to "preserving a good neighborhood" is that of keeping square with the world by always having personal and family accounts in good order.

The John Hancock Home Budget is a simplified method of keeping accounts, which has solved the problem of household finance for many families. Ask a John Hancock representative for your copy or address your request to Department A, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., 197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

John Hancock
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
GUY W. COX, President

Number One Hundred and Fifty-One

THE
(OLD)
FARMER'S ALMANACK.

CALCULATED ON A NEW AND IMPROVED PLAN
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1943

Being third after BISSEXTILE or LEAP YEAR, and (until July 4)
167th year of American Independence.

FITTED FOR BOSTON, AND THE NEW ENGLAND STATES, WITH SPECIAL CORRECTIONS AND CALCULATIONS THIS YEAR TO ANSWER FOR ALL THE UNITED STATES.

Containing, besides the large number of Astronomical Calculations
and the Farmer's Calendar for every month
in the year, a variety of

NEW, USEFUL, AND ENTERTAINING MATTER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1792

BY ROBERT B. THOMAS.



This calendar of days of date far back
Dingy and dog eared is to me worth more
Than many novels, as a living store
Treasure-house of dreams — of what Hesiod taught before —
Home truths . . . deep springs of astronomic lore.

John Savery, Library of Congress, 1921.

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DUBLIN, N. H.

THE AMERICAN NEWS CO.
AND BRANCHES

TO PATRONS AND CORRESPONDENTS

This issue completes One Hundred and Fifty-one years of continuous uninterrupted publication. Your patronage during these years—and in this year of trial—is cause for constant gratification and inspiration.

This issue, you will note, includes weather indications by Mr. Weatherwise computed in voluntary cooperation with the Code of Wartime Practices for the American Press. There can be little doubt these weather indications will be particularly useful this coming year in view of the restrictions of all forecasts.

In leaving out Length of the Days in the left hand calendar pages last year we inadvertently assumed a love for arithmetic among our readers (through which they would with some pleasure calculate this table for themselves from the figures given) and supplanted same with a Twilight table which would be useful for "Dimouts" and "Blackouts"—for telling the children when to come home—and for calling in the cattle. This year we are reinstating the Length of Days and keeping a Twilight Table as well. Last year's innovation of Key Figures on the left hand pages referring to the Outside New England Table on page 7 seems to have been well received among our readers outside New England and of real value to them.

To John Holmes, and his publishers Henry Holt & Son, we are indebted for the poems on the Calendar pages, to the publication Field & Stream for the Game Laws, to Arthur Bell for the Poetry & Pleasantries, to the American Newcomen Society for the contribution by Lord Halifax, and to L. A. & J. S. respectively for the astronomical data and farm calendars. We are also indebted to many state and government officials—and particularly to our advertisers many of whom have continued their patronage under most trying conditions.

Those of the newspaper, magazine, and radio professions remain, as ever, particularly close friends—and to them, our deep thanks.

Almighty God, we pray for Thy guidance and counsel this coming year. And in this, it is by our works and not by our words we would be judged; these we hope will sustain us in the humble though proud station we have so long held.

Your ob't servant,

Chas. D. Thomas.

Nov. 20, 1942.

THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP Washington, D. C.

October 5, 1942

YANKEE, INC.
Dublin, N. H.
Gentlemen:

Thank you for submitting in proof form the weather indications for The Old Farmer's Almanac for the coming year. Due to your published statement that these are "weather indications," there is no application to them of the request in the "Weather" clause of the Code of Wartime Practices for the American Press that no weather forecasts be published except those issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Your cooperation under the voluntary Code is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

N. R. HOWARD
Assistant Director (Press)

1943

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	-	-	-	-
30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The oracle, being asked by Gyges who was the happiest man, replied Aglaus. Gyges, who expected (as he was a very rich monarch) to have heard himself named, was much surprised and curious to know who this Aglaus could be. After much inquiry, he was found to be an obscure countryman who employed all his time in cultivating a garden, and a few acres of land about his house.

1944

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.							APRIL.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	31	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAY.							JUNE.							JULY.							AUGUST.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	1	2	3	4	5	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	4	5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
28	29	30	31	-	-	-	25	26	27	28	29	30	-	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEPTEMBER.							OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S	S	M	T	W	Th	F	S
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	-	-	-	-	26	27	28	29	30	-	-	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-

HOW TO USE THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANACK

In accord with longtime usage certain signs are used on the left and right hand pages (8 through 31) to indicate planets, aspects, the Zodiac, etc. Definition of the astronomical terms used appears on pages 35 and 36.

Names and Characters of the Principal Planets.

☉ The Sun.	♀ Venus.	♃ Jupiter.	♆ Neptune.
☾ The Moon.	♁ The Earth.	♄ Saturn.	♇ Pluto.
☿ Mercury.	♂ Mars.	♅ Uranus.	

Names and Characters of the Aspects.

♄ Conjunction, or in the same degree.	♁ Dragon's Head, or Ascending Node.
☐ Quadrature, 90 degrees.	♁ Dragon's Tail, or Descending Node.
♄ Opposition, or 180 degrees.	

Names and Characters of the Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries, head.	♌ Leo, heart.	♊ Sagittarius, thighs.
♉ Taurus, neck.	♍ Virgo, belly.	♏ Capricornus, knees.
♊ Gemini, arms.	♎ Libra, reins.	♐ Aquarius, legs.
♋ Cancer, breast.	♏ Scorpio, secrets.	♑ Pisces, feet.

Chronological Cycles for 1943.

Golden Number 6	Solar Cycle 20	Roman Indiction 11
Epact 24	Dominical Letter C	Year of Julian Period 6656

Movable Feasts and Fasts for 1943.

Septuagesima Sun., Feb. 21	Good Friday, Apr. 23	Whitsunday, June 13
Shrove Sunday, Mar. 7	Easter Sunday, Apr. 25	Trinity Sunday, June 20
Ash Wednesday, Mar. 10	Low Sunday, May 2	Corpus Christi, July 1
1st Sun. in Lent, Mar. 15	Rogation Sunday, May 30	1st Sunday in Advent, Nov. 28
Palm Sunday, Apr. 18	Ascension Day, June 3	

THE SEASONS, 1943

Eastern War Time

Vernal Equinox (Spring)	March 21, 8:03 A.M.—	Sun enters Aries, ♈
Summer Solstice (Summer)	June 22, 3:13 A.M.—	" " Cancer, ♋
Autumnal Equinox (Autumn)	September 23, 6:12 P.M.—	" " Libra, ♎
Winter Solstice (Winter)	December 22, 1:30 P.M.—	" " Capricornus, ♏

EARTH IN PERIHELION AND APHELION, 1943

The Earth will be in Perihelion on January 3, 1943, at 9 P.M., distant from the Sun 91,347,000 miles. The Earth will be in Aphelion on July 4, 1943, at 6 A.M., distant from the Sun 94,452,000 miles.

CALCULATIONS AND CORRECTIONS

While the predictions of the Calendar pages are made for the latitude and longitude of Boston and are in *Eastern War Time*, i.e., one hour fast of Eastern Standard Time, the time of the 75th meridian west of Greenwich, they may be used throughout the United States by applying the corrections given here and in the tables on pages 7, 32, and 37.

The Table given below contains corrections in minutes of time for a number of important places in New England, and any other place in New England can use the correction of the place in the Table which is nearest in longitude to itself.

For the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Moon and Planets add tabular quantity if longitude from Boston is West, but subtract it if East; and this will give the value when the place is in or near the same latitude as Boston. When the latitude of the place differs considerably from that of Boston, the correction will also be right when the celestial body is on or near the Equator; but when it is remote from the Equator so much accuracy cannot be expected.

East.	West.	West.
Eastport, Me. 16 min.	Concord, N.H. 2 min.	Springfield, Mass. 6 min.
Bangor, Me. 9 "	Nashua, N.H. 2 "	Williamstown, Mass. 9 "
Augusta, Me. 5 "	Plymouth, N.H. 3 "	Newport, R.I. 1 "
Lawiston, Me. 4 "	Keene, N.H. 5 "	Providence, R.I. 1 "
Portland, Me. 3 "	Montpelier, Vt. 6 "	Woonsocket, R.I. 2 "
Biddeford, Me. 2 "	Brattleboro, Vt. 6 "	New London, Conn. 4 "
Portsmouth, N.H. 1 "	Rutland, Vt. 8 "	Willimantic, Conn. 5 "
Provincetown, Mass. 4 "	Burlington, Vt. 9 "	Hartford, Conn. 6 "
Gloucester, Mass. 2 "	Lowell, Mass. 1 "	New Haven, Conn. 7 "
Plymouth, Mass. 2 "	Worcester, Mass. 3 "	Bridgeport, Conn. 9 "

Times obtained for places other than Boston by the conversions described below will in every case give directly the War Time in use in those places. If during any part of the year 1943 the United Nations win the final victory and War Time is terminated, one hour should be subtracted from the times of day obtained from the Almanac to obtain the time in common use, except in those States or Cities in which War Time or "daylight saving" time may be continued by State or local ordinances.

OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

A direct reading of the figures on the Almanac pages gives information that applies precisely and solely to Boston. The examples which follow interpret the significance of this information and illustrate the way to get the same information for a place outside New England, such as Los Angeles. The date, April 12, used for the purpose of the illustrations, has been chosen at random.

Sunrise and Sunset. The times of sunrise and sunset at Boston on April 12 are read directly from columns 4 and 6 on page 14. The key letters adjacent to these times, in columns 5 and 7, are indices to the table on page 7 whereby the times of sunrise and sunset at Boston are converted into those for other key cities, to wit:—

BOSTON		LOS ANGELES	
Sunrise	6:09 A.M.E.W.T.	Sunrise (Boston)	6:09 A.M.
Key letter	F	Correction (Column F, page 7)	+ :17
		Sunrise (Los Angeles)	6:26 A.M.P.W.T.
Sunset	7:21 P.M.E.W.T.	Sunset (Boston)	7:21 P.M.
Key letter	L	Correction (Column L, page 7)	:00
		Sunset (Los Angeles)	7:21 P.M.P.W.T.

Dawn and Dark. The approximate times dawn will break and dark descend are found by applying the length of twilight taken from the table on page 32 to the times of sunrise and sunset given on the calendar pages. The latitude of the locality determines the column of the table from which the length of twilight is to be selected.

BOSTON (Latitude 42° 22' N.)		LOS ANGELES (Latitude 34° 03' N.)	
Sunrise	6:09 A.M.	Sunrise	6:26 A.M.
Subtract length of twilight (Column 4 of table)	1:39	Subtract length of twilight (Column 3 of table)	1:28
Dawn breaks	4:30 A.M.E.W.T.	Dawn breaks	4:58 A.M.P.W.T.
Sunset	7:21 P.M.	Sunset	7:21 P.M.
Add length of twilight	1:39	Add length of twilight	1:28
Dark descends	9:00 P.M.E.W.T.	Dark descends	8:49 P.M.P.W.T.

Sun Slow. The column headed "Sun Slow" is of primary use to sundial enthusiasts. The figures therein tell how slow on each day the time indicated by a properly adjusted and graduated sundial will be of the time indicated by a clock. On April 12 sun time in Boston will be 45 minutes slow of Eastern War Time. The time indicated by a sundial located elsewhere than in Boston is converted to clock time by applying two corrections, the "sun slow" correction for Boston and that for the locality given in column I of the table on page 7.

BOSTON		LOS ANGELES	
Sundial time	9:28 A.M.	Sundial time	11:43 A.M.
Sun slow	+ :45	Sun slow	+ :45
Eastern War Time	10:13 A.M.E.W.T.	Correction (Column I, page 37)	+ :09
		Pacific War Time	12:37 P.M.P.W.T.

To those who have always shunned sundials as inaccurate timekeepers it may be a welcome relief to learn that there is this exact and computable correction which relates the time a sundial shows to the time in common use.

Length of Day. The figures in the column headed "Length of Day" give directly the length of time the Sun will be above the horizon at Boston. The length

of day in other localities is found by subtracting the time of sunrise from that of sunset.

Length of day 13h 12m
 April 12—Boston
 (fr. calendar pages)

Sunset 7:21 P.M.P.W.T.
 Sunrise 6:26 A.M.P.W.T.

Length of day 12h 55m—Apr. 12
 Los Angeles (fr. cal. pages and corr.
 table p. 37)

High Tides. The figures for Full Sea in Columns 11 and 12 of the left hand Almanac pages 8-30 are the times of high tide at Commonwealth Pier in Boston Harbor. The heights of these tides are given on the right hand pages 9-31. A Los Angelan visiting Long Beach finds the approximate times of high tide there and their approximate heights by applying to the corresponding figures for Boston the appropriate corrections from page 37. The heights are reckoned from Mean Low Water: each day has a set of figures—upper for the morning—and lower for the evening.

EXAMPLE OF TIDE CORRECTION

BOSTON		LONG BEACH	
High tide	5:30 A.M.E.W.T.	High tide (Boston)	5:30 A.M.
		Correction page 37	—1:37
Height	8.6 feet	High tide (Long Beach)	3:53 A.M.P.W.T.
		Height (Boston)	8.6 feet
		Correction page 37	—5.5 "
		Height	3.1 feet

Moonrise and Moonset. The procedure for finding the times of moonrise and moonset follows that for finding those of sunrise and sunset except that, for localities outside New England, the constant additional correction taken from Column 3 on page 7 must be applied.

BOSTON		LOS ANGELES	
Moonset	1:52 A.M.E.W.T.	Moonset (Boston)	1:52 A.M.
Key letter	P	Correction (Column P, page 7)	—:13
		Correction (Column 3, page 37)	+ :06
		Moonset (Los Angeles)	1:45 A.M.P.W.T.

Moon Souths. The time the moon souths in Boston is converted to the time it is due south in a locality other than Boston by applying the appropriate corrections from Columns I and 3 on page 7.

BOSTON		LOS ANGELES	
Moon souths	7:12 P.M.E.W.T.	Moon souths (Boston)	7:12 P.M.
		Correction (Column I, page 7)	+ :09
		Correction (Column 3, page 7)	+ :06
		Moon souths (Los Angeles)	7:27 P.M.P.W.T.

The other information concerning the Moon contained on the left hand Almanac pages applies without correction throughout the United States.

Risings and Settings of the Planets. The times of the rising and settings of the naked eye Planets with the exception of Mercury are given for Boston in the table on page 32. The procedure for converting these times to those of other localities follows that for converting the times of sunrise and sunset given above.

Planetary Aspects. A perusal of the planetary aspects on the right hand Almanac pages will reveal occasional celestial spectacles worth observing. The nights of conjunctions of a Planet and the Moon, in particular, provide an opportunity for locating and identifying the Planet, since it will be the brightest object in the neighborhood of the Moon on those nights (with the exception of Uranus and Neptune which are not visible to the naked eye). Venus never needs the Moon as an aid to its identification; it is always the brightest object in the night sky, the Moon excepted. Mercury is identifiable only at the times most favorable for its observation as the object seen close to the horizon in the midst of the twilight glow that follows the setting Sun, and not far from the point of the horizon at which the Sun disappeared from view.

 On pages 7, 32, and 37 follow correction tables referred to above.

ALMANAC DATA — OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND

TABLE FOR FINDING TIMES OF SUNRISE, SUNSET, MOONRISE, MOONSET, AND RISING AND SETTING OF PLANETS TO WITHIN 5 MIN. ACCURACY ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

(See explanation preceding pages 4, 5, and 6.)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	Moon
	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
Your town (interpolate between nearest two). SUBTRACT OR ADD these MINUTES to Almanac times given.																		
Atlanta, Ga.....	+21	+17	+13	+10	+7	+3	0	-3	-5	-8	-11	-14	-18	-21	-24	-28	-32	+2
Butte, Mont.....	+31	+34	+37	+38	+40	+42	+43	+45	+46	+48	+49	+51	+52	+54	+56	+58	+60	+6
Charlestown, W. Va.....	+57	+53	+52	+50	+49	+47	+45	+44	+42	+41	+40	+38	+36	+35	+33	+32	+29	+2
Chicago, Ill.....	+8	+8	+8	+7	+7	+7	+7	+7	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+6	+5	+5	+5	+2
Cincinnati, O.....	+65	+63	+61	+60	+59	+57	+56	+55	+54	+53	+51	+50	+49	+48	+46	+44	+43	+2
Dallas, Tex.....	+72	+68	+64	+60	+56	+53	+50	+46	+43	+40	+37	+33	+30	+26	+22	+18	+14	+4
Denver, Colo.....	+25	+23	+22	+21	+20	+19	+18	+17	+16	+15	+14	+13	+12	+11	+10	+9	+7	+5
Des Moines, Ia.....	+33	+32	+32	+32	+31	+31	+31	+30	+30	+30	+30	+29	+29	+29	+28	+28	+27	+3
Detroit, Mich.....	+49	+49	+49	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+48	+2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	+9	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+1	+1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-6	-7	-8	+2
Jacksonville, Fla.....	+78	+73	+68	+63	+59	+55	+51	+47	+43	+39	+35	+31	+26	+22	+17	+12	+7	+1
Los Angeles, Cal.....	+35	+31	+27	+24	+21	+17	+15	+12	+9	+6	+3	0	-3	-6	-9	-13	-17	+6
Louisville, Ky.....	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+4	+2	+1	-1	-2	-4	-5	-7	-9	-10	-12	-14	+2
Miami, Fla.....	+83	+76	+70	+64	+58	+53	+47	+42	+37	+32	+27	+21	+16	+10	+5	+2	+9	+1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	+19	+21	+22	+23	+24	+26	+27	+28	+29	+30	+31	+32	+33	+34	+35	+37	+38	+3
New Orleans, La.....	+53	+47	+42	+37	+33	+29	+24	+20	+16	+12	+8	+4	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	+3
New York, N. Y.....	+18	+17	+16	+15	+15	+14	+13	+13	+12	+12	+11	+10	+10	+9	+8	+8	+7	0
Omaha, Neb.....	+44	+43	+42	+42	+41	+41	+40	+40	+40	+39	+39	+38	+38	+38	+37	+37	+36	+3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	+25	+24	+23	+21	+20	+19	+18	+18	+17	+16	+15	+14	+13	+12	+11	+10	+8	+1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	+43	+42	+41	+40	+39	+38	+37	+37	+36	+35	+35	+34	+33	+32	+31	+30	+29	+1
Raleigh, N. C.....	+52	+48	+45	+43	+40	+38	+35	+33	+31	+28	+26	+24	+21	+19	+16	+13	+10	+1
Richmond, Va.....	+42	+39	+37	+35	+33	+31	+29	+27	+26	+24	+22	+20	+19	+17	+15	+12	+10	+1
Rochester, N. Y.....	+24	+24	+25	+25	+25	+26	+26	+26	+27	+27	+27	+27	+28	+28	+28	+29	+29	+1
St. Louis, Mo.....	+30	+28	+26	+24	+23	+22	+20	+19	+17	+16	+15	+13	+12	+10	+9	+7	+5	+3
Seattle, Wash.....	+4	+8	+11	+14	+17	+19	+21	+23	+25	+27	+30	+32	+34	+37	+40	+43	+46	+8
Topeka, Kans.....	+50	+48	+47	+45	+44	+42	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+34	+32	+31	+29	+28	+3

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JANUARY, FIRST MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.		
	0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/	
	1	23s.	02	7	22	25	13	21	32	19	20	25	25	19	03
	2	22	57	8	22	17	14	21	22	20	20	12	26	18	48
	3	22	52	9	22	09	15	21	11	21	19	59	27	18	33
	4	22	46	10	22	01	16	21	00	22	19	45	28	18	18
	5	22	39	11	21	52	17	20	49	23	19	32	29	18	02
	6	22	32	12	21	42	18	20	37	24	19	18	30	17	45

- New Moon, 6th day, 8 h. 37 m., morning, E.
 ☾ First Quarter, 13th day, 3 h. 48 m., morning, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, 6 h. 48 m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 29th day, 4 h. 13 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Slow.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn Even	☾'s Place	☾ Rises. h. m.	Key	☾ Souths. h. m.	
1	1	Fr.	8 12	P	5 23	B	9 11	47 24	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	2 20	K	8 07	
2	2	Sa.	8 13	P	5 23	B	9 11	48 25	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	3 27	L	8 58	
3	3	S.	8 13	P	5 24	B	9 11	48 26	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	4 37	N	9 54	
4	4	M.	8 14	P	5 24	B	9 11	49 28	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	5 48	O	10 53	
5	5	Tu.	8 14	P	5 25	B	9 11	49 29	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	6 56	O	11 56	
6	6	W.	8 13	P	5 26	B	9 12	50	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Cap	sets	—	12 59	
7	7	Th.	8 13	P	5 27	B	9 13	50	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	7 10	D	2 02	
8	8	Fr.	8 13	P	5 28	B	9 14	51	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	8 22	E	3 02
9	9	Sa.	8 13	P	5 29	B	9 16	51	3	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	9 34	F	3 58
10	10	S.	8 13	P	5 30	B	9 17	51	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	10 43	H	4 50
11	11	M.	8 13	P	5 31	B	9 19	52	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	Ari	11 49	I	5 40
12	12	Tu.	8 12	P	5 33	B	9 20	52	6	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Ari	morn	—	6 28
13	13	W.	8 12	P	5 34	B	9 22	53	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	Tau	12 31	K	7 14
14	14	Th.	8 12	P	5 35	B	9 23	53	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Tau	1 56	L	8 00
15	15	Fr.	8 11	P	5 36	B	9 25	53	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Tau	2 56	M	8 45
16	16	Sa.	8 11	P	5 37	B	9 26	54	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	G'm	3 54	N	9 32
17	17	S.	8 10	P	5 38	B	9 28	54	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	4 50	O	10 19
18	18	M.	8 10	P	5 39	B	9 30	54	13	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	5 44	O	11 06
19	19	Tu.	8 09	P	5 41	B	9 31	55	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	6 34	P	11 54
20	20	W.	8 09	O	5 42	C	9 33	55	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Cnc	7 20	P	morn
21	21	Th.	8 08	O	5 43	C	9 35	55	○	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	rises	—	12 41
22	22	Fr.	8 07	O	5 44	C	9 37	56	16	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	7 07	D	1 29
23	23	Sa.	8 07	O	5 46	C	9 39	56	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	8 05	E	2 15
24	24	S.	8 06	O	5 47	C	9 41	56	18	2	2	Vir	9 04	F	3 00
25	25	M.	8 05	O	5 48	C	9 43	56	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	10 04	G	3 45
26	26	Tu.	8 04	O	5 49	C	9 45	57	20	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	11 05	I	4 29
27	27	W.	8 03	O	5 51	C	9 47	57	21	4	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	morn	—	5 14
28	28	Th.	8 03	O	5 52	C	9 50	57	22	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Lib	12 08	J	6 01
29	29	Fr.	8 02	O	5 53	C	9 52	57	23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Sco	1 12	L	6 50
30	30	Sa.	8 01	O	5 55	C	9 54	57	24	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Sco	2 19	M	7 41
31	31	S.	8 00	O	5 56	C	9 56	57	25	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Sgr	3 27	N	8 37

JANUARY hath 31 days.

[1943]



Now give the heart's onward habit brave intent:
 Hammer the golden day until it lies
 A golden plate to heap the memory.
 Salute the arriving moment with your eyes.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Fr.	Circumcision, Paul Revere born 1735 {9.1 8.6	Snow
2	Sa.	⊕ in Perl. Tides {9.6 8.8	and
3	C	♀ in Aph. Tides {10.2 9.1	
4	M.	♂ ♂ C. ♀ Stat. in R.A. {10.8 9.6	colder.
5	Tu.	Nellie T. Ross became Governor, 1935 C runs low Tides {11.3 9.9	
6	W.	Epiph'y. Joan of Arc d. 1402 C in Perl. {11.7 10.1	
7	Th.	Israel Putnam b. 1718 ♂ ♀ C. ♂ ♀ C. {11.8 10.1	
8	Fr.	Galileo ♂ Gr. El. d. 1642 E. Tides {10.8 11.8	Fine
9	Sa.	1st. American balloon ascent 1793 Tides {10.8 11.4	crisp
10	C	1st S. af. Epi. Tides {10.2 10.9	days.
11	M.	Plow Monday ♂ ♀ ☉. Tides {10.0 10.3	
12	Tu.	♀ in ☉. C on Eq. Tides {9.8 9.6	Shivery
13	W.	S.S. Lexington burnt 1840 Tides {9.5 9.0	and snowy.
14	Th.	St. Hilary (br-r-r!) Tides {9.3 9.5	Mild
15	Fr.	Ed. Spenser ♂ Stat. in d. 1599 R.A. Tides {9.2 8.2	for the
16	Sa.	♂ ♂ C. ♂ ♀ ♀. ♂ h C. ♀ in Perl. {9.2 8.1	
17	C	2d S. a. Ep. B. Franklin b. 1706 Tides {9.2 8.1	
18	M.	Scott at South Pole 1912 Tides {9.8 8.2	season.
19	Tu.	Edgar Allen Poe b. 1809 C runs high. C in Apo. {9.4 8.8	
20	W.	Inaugural Day, 1945 ♂ ♀ C. {9.5 8.6	Colder.
21	Th.	Five Power Naval Conference Op. 1930 Tides {8.4 9.6	
22	Fr.	Clara Barton Sailed for Armenia 1896 Tides {8.5 9.7	Possibly
23	Sa.	Phillips Brooks d. 1893 Tides {8.6 9.6	rain.
24	C	3rd S. a. Epi. ♂ ♀ ☉. Inf. {8.7 9.6	
25	M.	Conv. of St. Paul, Thailand decl. War 2485 B. E. Tides {8.8 9.4	
26	Tu.	♂ ♀ C. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. C on Eq. Tides {8.8 9.2	
27	W.	Great Gale of 1839 Gr. Hel. Lat. N. Tides {8.9 9.0	Colder.
28	Th.	Rev. Sabine Baring Gould, born 1834. Author: Onward Chris. Sold. {8.8 9.1	
29	Fr.	F. D. R. Birthday Ball Tides {9.1 8.6	Pleasant.
30	Sa.	Charles I Beheaded 1649 {9.4 8.5	Signs of
31	C	4th S. af. Epi. Tides {9.7 8.6	snow.

Let us greet this New Year with determination and unflinching resolve, and measure its days with the Golden Rule. Fret not about any personal forebodings for it is indeed rare that these things feared most shall come to pass. Study John 13:34.

And in considering the passage of events look well at Mother Nature's example — how the trees and flowers give us their appointed beauties and the birds their songs — apparently oblivious of the tragedies around them — or the state of the world.

If it be cold don't pull your shirt collar so high as to run the risk of exposing the nether man — nor the comforter too close about the ears lest your feet hang in the breezes.

This year the sun of all political parties shall be eclipsed by men and women striving for the good of their country.

To conserve heat it is advisable to educate the cat and the dog that once they are out they're out and once they are in they are in and it is up to them to decide which it shall be.

Cattle and the horse will appreciate warm quarters this month and as few nails in the hay as possible. Give your hens warm mash and throw a little feed to the birds.

Wood cut now will last longer.

Girls venturing out with hoop petticoats will do well to lift them high, quoth the OFA in an earlier year. Girls in pants say we should remain as always in the privacy of their own sex.

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FEBRUARY, SECOND MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	17s.	12	7	15	25	13	13	29	19	11	25	25	9	14
	2	16	55	8	15	07	14	13	09	20	11	03	26	8	52
	3	16	38	9	14	48	15	12	48	21	10	42	27	8	29
	4	16	20	10	14	28	16	12	28	22	10	20	28	8	07
	5	16	02	11	14	09	17	12	07	23	9	58			
	6	15	44	12	13	49	18	11	46	24	9	36			

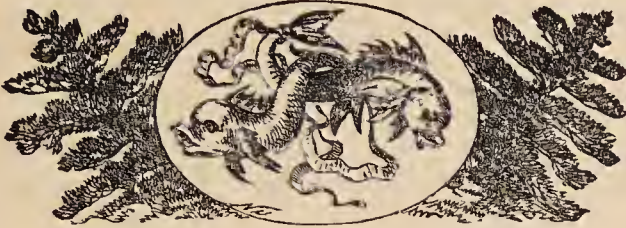
- New Moon, 4th day, 7 h. 29 m., evening, W.
 ☽ First Quarter, 11th day, 8 h. 40 m., evening, W.
 ○ Full Moon, 20th day, 1 h. 45 m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 2 h. 22 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. Slow. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	D Rises. h. m.	Key	D Souths. h. m.	
32	1	M.	7 59	N	5 57	D	9 59	58	26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 Sgr	4 34	O	9 36	
33	2	Tu.	7 57	N	5 58	D	10 01	58	27	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 Cap	5 39	O	10 37	
34	3	W.	7 56	N	6 00	D	10 03	58	28	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 Cap	6 39	O	11 39	
35	4	Th.	7 55	N	6 01	D	10 06	58	●	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	— Aqr	sets		12 41	
36	5	Fr.	7 54	N	6 02	D	10 08	58	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	7 07	E	1 40
37	6	Sa.	7 53	N	6 04	D	10 11	58	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 Psc	8 20	G	2 36	
38	7	S.	7 51	N	6 05	D	10 13	58	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 Psc	9 30	H	3 28	
39	8	M.	7 50	N	6 06	D	10 16	58	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ari	10 38	J	4 19	
40	9	Tu.	7 49	N	6 08	D	10 18	58	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ari	11 43	K	5 07	
41	10	W.	7 48	N	6 09	D	10 21	58	6	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tau	morn		5 54	
42	11	Th.	7 46	M	6 10	E	10 23	58	7	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	12 45	M	6 41
43	12	Fr.	7 45	M	6 12	E	10 26	58	8	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	1 46	N	7 28
44	13	Sa.	7 44	M	6 13	E	10 28	58	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	2 43	O	8 15
45	14	S.	7 42	M	6 14	E	10 31	58	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ G'm	3 38	O	9 03	
46	15	M.	7 41	M	6 15	E	10 34	58	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cnc	4 29	P	9 50	
47	16	Tu.	7 40	M	6 17	E	10 36	58	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cnc	5 17	P	10 38	
48	17	W.	7 38	M	6 18	E	10 39	58	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ Leo	6 00	O	11 25	
49	18	Th.	7 37	M	6 19	E	10 42	58	15	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	6 40	N	morn
50	19	Fr.	7 35	M	6 21	E	10 45	58	16	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	— Leo	rises		12 12	
51	20	Sa.	7 34	L	6 22	F	10 47	58	○	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vir	6 57	F	12 57	
52	21	S.	7 33	L	6 23	F	10 50	58	17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 Vir	7 57	G	1 43	
53	22	M.	7 31	L	6 24	F	10 53	58	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Vir	8 59	H	2 28	
54	23	Tu.	7 30	L	6 26	F	10 56	58	19	2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	10 01	J	3 13
55	24	W.	7 28	L	6 27	F	10 58	57	20	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 Lib	11 05	K	3 59	
56	25	Th.	7 26	L	6 28	F	11 01	57	21	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sco	morn		4 47	
57	26	Fr.	7 25	L	6 29	F	11 04	57	22	4	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	12 10	M	5 37
58	27	Sa.	7 23	L	6 30	F	11 07	57	23	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	1 15	N	6 29
59	28	S.	7 22	K	6 32	G	11 10	57	24	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sgr	2 21	O	7 25

FEBRUARY hath 28 days.

[1943]



To be New England is to get up early
And make the most of the day. It is to spend
Speech, labor, time, and all essentials dearly,
Rarely to buy, and patiently to mend.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 M.		Am. News Co. Tides {10.1 Founded 1864 {8.9	Windy.
2 Tu.		Candlemas. (Ground Hog Day) 66 C. runs {10.6 Span. Inquisition 66 C. low. {9.3	
3 W.		Abol. 1813 66 C. Peri. {11.1 Total eclipse. Tides {11.5	
4 Th.		T. Carlyle 66 Stat. Tides {10.2 d. 1881 66 In R.A. {11.7	squalls
5 Fr.		Singapore 66 Stat. in {10.4 Fnd. 1819 66 R.A. {11.6	and
6 Sa.		5th a. Epi. 66 Stat. {10.5 Indians att. 66 In R.A. {11.3	storms.
7 C.		Haverhill 1704 66 on Tides {10.4 E. W. T. began 66 Eq. {10.8	
8 M.		1942 Tides {10.2 Britain aq. Tides {10.1	Milder
9 Tu.		Canada 1763 Tides {9.4 Daniel Boone born 1735 Tides {9.5	now.
10 W.		Lincoln's Birthday 66 C. 66 h C. Tides {9.2 Adm. Porter 66 Tides {8.9	
11 Th.		d. 1891 66 Rain then	
12 Fr.		6th S. a. Epi. St. Valentine 66 Tides {9.8 Singapore Sur. 66 runs {8.8	
13 Sa.		1942 66 high {7.8 much	
14 C.		66 C. in Apo. Tides {9.0 colder.	
15 M.		Michelangelo 66 Tides {9.2 Watch for	
16 Tu.		d. 1564 66 Gr. EL. Tides {9.4 real	
17 W.		Auld Deer (w. I. y.) 66 W. Tides {8.6	
18 Th.		Gen. Swift 66 in 66 Tides {9.6 good	
19 Fr.		d. 1895 66 Partial Eclipse. 66 Tides {9.7	
20 Sa.		Miss. flood, 1882 66 Tides {9.0 blizzard	
21 C.		Septuag. S. Tides {9.8	
22 M.		Washington's Birthday 66 Tides {9.2 now.	
23 Tu.		Zola Cond. 1898 66 on Eq. Tides {9.3	
24 W.		St. Matthias Tides {9.4 Pleasant and	
25 Th.		Colt Patented Six Shooter 1836 66 h C. Tides {9.2	
26 Fr.		Napoleon Escaped 1815 Tides {9.5 warmer.	
27 Sa.		Longfellow born 1807 Tides {9.5	
28 C.		Serag. S. Tides {9.6 Stormy.	

It takes three Springs to
make a Leap Year.

Prepare your sap buckets and spigots now and it would not be amiss to make the seed catalogs your evening reading. Is your ice house filled?

We once knew a man who could make champagne cider better than anyone for miles and counties around. Many were his friends and well wishers this time of year at his fireside, but in his declining years none stepped forward to save him from the cold loneliness of the poor farm.

Feared of dying? Were you feared of being born?

By taking war stamps for your produce you will increase your sales as well as build a splendid savings account.

Expect a good chimney fire about now—apply salt—wet down the roof.

It is safe to bathe this month.

Save your wood ashes for the lawn. Trim apple trees and cut grafts.

Hope makes a good breakfast but a bad supper. See to your tools.

Pass along your old clothes to the poor. Some of your other worn possessions will come in handy for hooked and braided rugs.

A wise man hath more ballast than sail.

Make a hot bed.

A red wing blackbird was seen at Block Island the 17th of this month last year.

On Candlemas Day—half the wood and half the hay should be left—compared with what you had at winter's start.

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MARCH, THIRD MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

Q's Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	7s.	44	7	5	26	13	3	05	19	0	43	25	1	39
	2	7	21	8	5	02	14	2	41	20	0s.	19	26	2	03
	3	6	58	9	4	39	15	2	17	21	0N.	05	27	2	26
	4	6	35	10	4	15	16	1	54	22	0	28	28	2	50
	5	6	12	11	3	52	17	1	30	23	0	52	29	3	13
	6	5	49	12	3	28	18	1	06	24	1	16	30	3	37

- New Moon, 6th day, 6 h. 34 m., morning, E.
 ☾ First Quarter, 13th day, 3 h. 30 m., evening, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 21st day, 6 h. 08 m., evening, E.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 28th day, 9 h. 52 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☺ Rises. h. m.	Key	☾ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. Low. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea. Boston. Morn/Even h. h.	D's Place	D Rises. h. m.	Key	D Souths. h. m.
60	1	M.	7 20	K	6 33	G	11 12	57	25	7	7 ³ / ₄ Cap	3 25	O	8 23
61	2	Tu.	7 19	K	6 34	G	11 15	56	26	8	8 ³ / ₄ Cap	4 25	O	9 23
62	3	W.	7 17	K	6 35	G	11 18	56	27	9 ¹ / ₄	9 ³ / ₄ Aqr	5 19	O	10 23
63	4	Th.	7 16	K	6 37	G	11 21	56	28	10 ¹ / ₄	10 ³ / ₄ Aqr	6 07	N	11 22
64	5	Fr.	7 14	K	6 38	G	11 24	56	29	11	11 ³ / ₄ Psc	6 50	M	12 18
65	6	Sa.	7 13	K	6 39	G	11 26	55	●	—	0 Psc	sets		1 13
66	7	S.	7 11	K	6 40	G	11 29	55	1	0 ¹ / ₂	0 ³ / ₄ Ari	8 15	I	2 05
67	8	M.	7 09	J	6 41	H	11 32	55	2	1 ¹ / ₄	1 ³ / ₄ Ari	9 23	K	2 55
68	9	Tu.	7 08	J	6 43	H	11 35	55	3	2	2 ¹ / ₂ Tau	10 28	L	3 44
69	10	W.	7 06	J	6 44	H	11 38	55	4	2 ³ / ₄	3 ¹ / ₄ Tau	11 31	M	4 32
70	11	Th.	7 04	J	6 45	H	11 41	54	5	3 ¹ / ₂	4 Tau	morn		5 20
71	12	Fr.	7 03	J	6 46	H	11 44	54	6	4 ¹ / ₂	5 G'm	12 32	N	6 08
72	13	Sa.	7 01	J	6 47	H	11 47	54	8	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ³ / ₄ G'm	1 29	O	6 56
73	14	S.	6 59	J	6 48	H	11 49	53	9	6 ¹ / ₄	6 ³ / ₄ Cnc	2 22	P	7 44
74	15	M.	6 57	J	6 50	H	11 52	53	10	7 ¹ / ₄	7 ³ / ₄ Cnc	3 12	P	8 32
75	16	Tu.	6 56	I	6 51	I	11 55	53	11	8	8 ³ / ₄ Leo	3 57	P	9 19
76	17	W.	6 54	I	6 52	I	11 58	53	12	9	9 ¹ / ₂ Leo	4 38	O	10 06
77	18	Th.	6 52	I	6 53	I	12 01	52	13	9 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₄ Leo	5 15	N	10 52
78	19	Fr.	6 50	I	6 54	I	12 04	52	14	10 ¹ / ₂	11 Vir	5 49	M	11 38
79	20	Sa.	6 49	I	6 55	I	12 07	52	15	11 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂ Vir	6 21	L	morn
80	21	S.	6 47	I	6 56	I	12 10	51	○	—	0 Vir	rises		12 23
81	22	M.	6 45	I	6 58	I	12 13	51	16	0 ¹ / ₄	0 ¹ / ₂ Lib	8 52	I	1 09
82	23	Tu.	6 43	H	6 59	J	12 15	51	17	0 ³ / ₄	1 ¹ / ₄ Lib	9 57	K	1 56
83	24	W.	6 42	H	7 00	J	12 18	50	18	1 ¹ / ₂	2 Sco	10 02	L	2 44
84	25	Th.	6 40	H	7 01	J	12 21	50	19	2 ¹ / ₄	2 ³ / ₄ Sco	11 09	M	3 34
85	26	Fr.	6 38	H	7 02	J	12 24	50	20	3	3 ¹ / ₂ Sco	morn		4 26
86	27	Sa.	6 37	H	7 03	J	12 27	50	21	3 ³ / ₄	4 ¹ / ₄ Sgr	12 15	N	5 21
87	28	S.	6 35	H	7 04	J	12 30	49	22	4 ³ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄ Sgr	1 19	O	6 17
88	29	M.	6 33	H	7 06	J	12 33	49	23	5 ³ / ₄	6 ¹ / ₄ Cap	2 19	O	7 15
89	30	Tu.	6 31	H	7 07	J	12 36	49	24	6 ³ / ₄	7 ¹ / ₂ Cap	3 13	O	8 14
90	31	W.	6 30	H	7 08	J	12 38	48	25	7 ³ / ₄	8 ¹ / ₂ Aqr	4 02	N	9 11

MARCH hath 31 days.

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Let all our thought be of each other now,
Gentle as time is not; and so be plain,
So patient in our love, that each will know
His fear of mortal loneliness is vain.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 M.		St. David. C. J. Swan d. 1935 ♀ In runs {9.7 low. {8.6	The pearl buttons cut from your shirts and sown in flower pots probably won't grow up to be oysters. Plant pencils now, however, where the children can't find 'em. And it wouldn't be a bad idea to start a plentiful planting of screw drivers, hammers and wrenches for the hired man to lose this summer.
2 Tu.		Wesley d. 1791 ♂♂ C. Tides {10.0 {9.8 Windy	
3 W.		U. S. Steel Corp. Fd. 1901 Tides {10.4 {9.4 and	
4 Th.		Barnum Purch. Jumbo, 1882 ♂♀ C. In Peri. {10.8 {9.9	A new hat or dress will quickly bring that quarrel with your wife to an amicable conclusion.
5 Fr.		Crows coming north now. Tides {11.1 {10.8 generally	
6 Sa.		Aurora Borealis 1st recorded 1716 {11.3 unpleasant.	
7 C		Quinquag. S. The Ides Begins. C on Eq. {10.6 {11.2	Throw away your leftovers, says Prof. Harris of M.I.T., because their vitamin content is reduced seriously after 24 hours. This applies particularly to vegetables.
8 M.		Oliver W. Holmes b. 1841 ♂♀ C. {10.7 {10.9 Colder.	
9 Tu.		Shrobe Tues. Maple Sap Starts to Run. {10.6 {10.4	
10 W.		Ash Wed. Blizzard of 1888 {10.3 {9.8 Rain.	This is the hot season in Calcutta.
11 Th.		Johnny Appleseed d. 1847 ♂♂ C. Y Stat. In R.A. {9.9 {9.2	
12 Fr.		Finland & Russia at Peace 1940 ♂h C. {9.4 {8.5 Sloppy	
13 Sa.		Hitler Absorbs Austria 1938 Tides {9.0 {8.0 traveling.	Chicks hatched now lay in October.
14 C		1st S. in L. Quadrag. Tides {8.7 {7.7	
15 M.		Inc. taxes due. ♂ Y C. C runs high. C in Apo. {8.6 {7.7	
16 Tu.		Storm in Minn., No. Dak., & Ill. 1941 {8.5 {7.8 Fine.	A good disinfectant for your barns, chicken houses, etc., is made by mixing 1½ pcks of lime (hydrated) with 2 lbs. of table salt, 4 gals. com'l lime sulphur, and 40 gals. of water. Rub grease under the wings or on heads of fowl to keep away vermin.
17 W.		St. Patrick's Day. Tides {8.7 {8.1	
18 Th.		MacArthur arr. In Australia 1942 Tides {9.0 {8.4 River	
19 Fr.		Swallows Arr. San Capistrano, Cal. (21st) Tides {9.8 {8.8	It is bad economy to try to save on the salaries of your school master or minister at the expense of the good education of your children and the spiritual well being of your neighbors.
20 Sa.		Tides {9.5 {9.2 [21st St. Benedict. {9.7 ice	
21 C		2nd S. in L. Spring begins. C en-Gr. Hel. Lat. S. C on Eq. Tides {9.5 {9.9	
22 M.		Aguiinaldo Capt. Philippines 1901 ♀ in ♂. {9.8 {9.8 now	Town meeting is the primary source of Anglo-Saxon independence. Clean out your cesspools and cisterns and cellars.
23 Tu.		Robins Returning Tides {10.0 {9.8 breaking.	
24 W.		Annunc. or Lady Day. Tides {10.1 {9.6 Snow.	
25 Th.		Embargo Act passed 1794 Tides {10.1 {9.3 Cloudy.	The Ides were 8 old women, the nones nine and Colind another, making 18 in the whole —up to no good. Beware of old Colind.
26 Fr.		Italy Decl. War vs. Yugoslavia, 1941 Tides {10.0 {9.0 Windy.	
27 Sa.		3rd S. in Lent. C Runs low. Tides {9.9 {8.8	
28 C		Swedenborg d. 1772 Tides {9.8 {8.7 Fine then	
29 M.		Stellian Vespers O. S. 1282 Tides {9.7 {8.8 rain.	
30 Tu.		U. S.-Jap Treaty 1854 ♂♂ C. C In. Peri. {9.8 {9.2	
31 W.			

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APRIL, FOURTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	4N.23		7	6	41	13	8	54	19	11	02	25	13	03
	2	4	46	8	7	03	14	9	16	20	11	23	26	13	23
	3	5	09	9	7	26	15	9	37	21	11	43	27	13	42
	4	5	32	10	7	48	16	9	59	22	12	04	28	14	01
	5	5	55	11	8	10	17	10	20	23	12	24	29	14	20
	6	6	18	12	8	32	18	10	41	24	12	44	30	14	39

- New Moon, 4th day, 5 h. 53 m., evening, W.
 ☾ First Quarter, 12th day, 11 h. 4 m., morning, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 20th day, 7 h. 11 m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 27th day, 3 h. 51 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE PAGE 7 FOR ALL PORTS OUT OF NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☺ Rises. h. m.	Key	☺ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Slow. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn Even	☾'s Place	☾ Rises. h. m.	Key	☾ Souths. h. m.	
91	1	Th.	6 28	G	7 09	K	12 41	48 26	9	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	4 46	M	10 08	
92	2	Fr.	6 26	G	7 10	K	12 44	48 27	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	5 24	L	11 00	
93	3	Sa.	6 24	G	7 11	K	12 47	47 28	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	5 59	J	11 52	
94	4	S.	6 23	G	7 12	K	12 50	47	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Ari	sets		12 43	
95	5	M.	6 21	G	7 13	K	12 53	47	1	0	Ari	8 09	L	1 32	
96	6	Tu.	6 19	G	7 15	K	12 55	47	2	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	9 14	M	2 21
97	7	W.	6 18	G	7 16	K	12 58	46	3	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	Tau	10 18	N	3 10
98	8	Th.	6 16	F	7 17	L	13 01	46	4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	11 17	O	3 59
99	9	Fr.	6 14	F	7 18	L	13 04	46	5	3	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	morn		4 48
100	10	Sa.	6 13	F	7 19	L	13 07	45	6	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	12 13	O	5 36
101	11	S.	6 11	F	7 20	L	13 09	45	7	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	1 05	P	6 25
102	12	M.	6 09	F	7 21	L	13 12	45	8	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	1 52	P	7 12
103	13	Tu.	6 08	F	7 22	L	13 15	45	9	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Leo	2 35	O	7 59
104	14	W.	6 06	F	7 24	L	13 18	44	10	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Leo	3 14	O	8 45
105	15	Th.	6 04	F	7 25	L	13 20	44	11	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	3 49	N	9 31
106	16	Fr.	6 03	E	7 26	M	13 23	44	12	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	4 21	M	10 16
107	17	Sa.	6 01	E	7 27	M	13 26	44	13	10	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	4 51	K	11 02
108	18	S.	6 00	E	7 28	M	13 29	43	14	10 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11	Lib	5 21	J	11 49
109	19	M.	5 58	E	7 29	M	13 31	43	15	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	5 51	H	morn
110	20	Tu.	5 56	E	7 30	M	13 34	43	○	—	0	Lib	rises		12 37
111	21	W.	5 55	E	7 31	M	13 37	43	16	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scor	8 57	M	1 27
112	22	Th.	5 53	E	7 33	M	13 39	43	17	1	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	10 06	N	2 19
113	23	Fr.	5 52	E	7 34	M	13 42	42	18	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	11 12	O	3 15
114	24	Sa.	5 50	E	7 35	M	13 45	42	19	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	morn		4 12
115	25	S.	5 49	D	7 36	N	13 47	42	20	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	Cap	12 14	O	5 11
116	26	M.	5 47	D	7 37	N	13 50	42	22	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Cap	1 12	O	6 09
117	27	Tu.	5 46	D	7 38	N	13 52	42	23	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	2 02	O	7 08
118	28	W.	5 44	D	7 39	N	13 55	42	24	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	2 46	N	8 02
119	29	Th.	5 43	D	7 40	N	13 57	41	25	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	3 24	L	8 55
120	30	Fr.	5 42	D	7 42	N	14 00	41	26	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	4 00	K	9 46

APRIL hath 30 days.

[1943]



And this beloved face of daily living
 Lights in a thousand different ways for me
 With brave and starry reasons for not dying:
 There is too much to think about and see.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, Etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	All Fools Day. Tides { ^{10.1} _{9.6} Colder and	Do not lie abed all this
2	Fr.	Flour \$900 Tides { ^{10.4} _{10.1} clear then	month for fear of being made
3	Sa.	Washington Irving born 1783 { ^{10.6} _{10.5} disagreeable.	an April fool.
4	C	4th S. in L. 680 Sup. 680 C. on Eq.	Fertilise and seed your grass
5	M.	Elihu Yale Tides { ^{10.7} _{10.6} [4th { ^{10.7} _{10.6}	patches.
6	Tu.	Army Ger. Inv. Jugo- Day slavia 1941 040. { ^{10.8} _{10.8}	Tend to your bulls and
7	W.	Jugoslavia Decl. War vs. Bulgaria (6th) 1941 680 C. { ^{10.6} _{9.9}	rams.
8	Th.	Bataan Disaster 1942 680 C. 680 C. { ^{10.8} _{9.4}	Set two hens the same day
9	Fr.	Norway & Germany at War 5.00 A.M. 1940 { ^{9.9} _{8.9} Cooler	so the one can look after the
10	Sa.	Jugoslavia Decl. War vs. Hungary 1941 680 C. { ^{9.4} _{8.4} and	two hatches.
11	C	5th S. in Lent. C. runs high. { ^{9.0} _{8.0} high	Jot down in a notebook
12	M.	Dr. Annie Cannon d. 1941 680 C. C. in Apo. { ^{8.6} _{7.8}	items to do for next year.
13	Tu.	Jenner intro. vaccination 1796 Tides { ^{8.4} _{7.8} winds.	A water lily pool is easily
14	W.	Pan-American Day 8 in Peri. { ^{8.4} _{7.9} More	constructed and a good time
15	Th.	Swallow Day—Sardines Arr. Eastport, Me. { ^{8.5} _{8.8} com-	to plant the lilies is right
16	Fr.	Geese Flying North Tides { ^{8.8} _{8.7} fortable	about now. Small fish will do
17	Sa.	Peepeers are peeping Tides { ^{9.1} _{9.2} indoors.	nicely in the pool.
18	C	Palm S. 6th in Lent. 680 C. 680 C. on Eq.	Muddy shoes do not curry
19	M.	Patriot's Day. { ^{9.7} _{10.1} [18th U. S. Bombs Tokyo 1942 { ^{9.4} _{9.7}	favor with the cook.
20	Tu.	Pesach (Passover) to 27th Tides { ^{9.8} _{9.8} False	Stick to your winter flannels
21	W.	Mark Twain d. 1910 Tides { ^{10.5} _{9.9} signs	till the snow's gone off the
22	Th.	Fast Day-N.H. Tides { ^{10.7} _{9.9} of spring.	mountain.
23	Fr.	Good Friday. St. George. Tides { ^{10.8} _{9.7}	It's a good idea to get your
24	Sa.	Maple Sap Bulgaria Decl. War vs. Stops. Greece-Jugoslavia, 1941 { ^{10.7} _{9.5}	storm windows off and paint-
25	C	Easter S. 6th in Lent. 680 C. 680 C. on Eq.	ed and put away before your
26	M.	Gr. H. runs in L.N. C. Peri. { ^{10.5} _{9.3}	planting, plowing, and gener-
27	Tu.	Gr. H. runs in L.N. C. Peri. { ^{10.5} _{9.3}	al chores of the land are
28	W.	Hitler occ. Athens, Gr. 1941 (14th nation) { ^{9.9} _{9.0} [26th { ^{10.2} _{9.1}	upon you. Soon as the win-
29	Th.	Mars Conceived Tides { ^{9.7} _{9.1} Showery.	dows are off, your biannual
30	Fr.	Patrick Henry born 1736 680 C. Tides { ^{9.6} _{9.4}	cleaning job begins, madam.
		Bangor, Me. fire 1911 680 C. Tides { ^{9.7} _{9.8}	Sprigs of hobble bush
			brought in from the woods
			and placed in water will blos-
			som nicely now.
			Distrust early beauty, sea-
			sons, and thaws. They'll not
			stay with you. Early mowing,
			however, makes the best hay.
			Berry bushes been cut back
			and tied up?
			Animals will return your
			kindness—but never forgive
			your cruelty.
			To break the kite flying rec-
			ord you'll have to get yours
			up over 23,110 feet—which'll
			take at least 37,300 feet or
			some seven miles of wire.

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MAY, FIFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	14	N. 57	7	16	42	13	18	17	19	19	41	25	20	53
	2	15	15	8	16	59	14	18	32	20	19	54	26	21	03
	3	15	33	9	17	15	15	18	46	21	20	06	27	21	14
	4	15	51	10	17	31	16	19	00	22	20	18	28	21	24
	5	16	08	11	17	46	17	19	14	23	20	30	29	21	33
	6	16	25	12	18	02	18	19	28	24	20	41	30	21	43

- New Moon, 4th day, 5 h. 43 m., morning, E.
- ☾ First Quarter, 12th day, 5 h. 52 m., morning, W.
- Full Moon, 19th day, 5 h. 13 m., evening, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 26th day, 9 h. 33 m., morning, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises.	Key	☉ Sets.	Key	Length of Days.	Sun Slow.	Moon's Age	Full Sea. Boston.	D's	D	Key	D
			h. m.		h. m.		h. m.	m.		Morn. Even.	Place	Rises.		Souths.
121	1	Sa.	5 40	D	7 43	N	14 02	41	27	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	4 32	I	10 36
122	2	S.	5 39	D	7 44	N	14 05	41	28	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11	Ari	5 04	H	11 24
123	3	M.	5 37	D	7 45	N	14 07	41	29	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tau	5 35	F	12 13
124	4	Tu.	5 36	C	7 46	O	14 10	41	●	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	sets		1 01
125	5	W.	5 35	C	7 47	O	14 12	41	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1	G'm	9 04	N	1 50
126	6	Th.	5 34	C	7 48	O	14 15	41	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	10 02	O	2 39
127	7	Fr.	5 32	C	7 49	O	14 17	41	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	10 57	O	3 28
128	8	Sa.	5 31	C	7 50	O	14 19	40	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Cnc	11 47	P	4 16
129	9	S.	5 30	C	7 51	O	14 21	40	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	morn		5 05
130	10	M.	5 29	C	7 53	O	14 24	40	7	4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	12 32	P	5 53
131	11	Tu.	5 28	C	7 54	O	14 26	40	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	1 11	O	6 39
132	12	W.	5 27	C	7 55	O	14 28	40	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	1 48	N	7 24
133	13	Th.	5 25	C	7 56	O	14 30	40	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	2 21	M	8 09
134	14	Fr.	5 24	C	7 57	O	14 32	40	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	2 51	L	8 54
135	15	Sa.	5 23	C	7 58	O	14 35	40	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	Lib	3 21	K	9 40
136	16	S.	5 22	B	7 59	P	14 37	40	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	3 50	I	10 26
137	17	M.	5 21	B	8 00	P	14 39	40	14	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	4 20	H	11 16
138	18	Tu.	5 20	B	8 01	P	14 41	40	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11	Scor	4 53	F	morn
139	19	W.	5 19	B	8 02	P	14 43	40	○	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ —	Scor	rises		12 07
140	20	Th.	5 18	B	8 03	P	14 44	40	16	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	8 58	O	1 03
141	21	Fr.	5 18	B	8 04	P	14 46	40	17	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	10 05	O	2 01
142	22	Sa.	5 17	B	8 05	P	14 48	40	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Cap	11 06	O	3 01
143	23	S.	5 16	B	8 06	P	14 50	41	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	Cap	midn	O	4 02
144	24	M.	5 15	B	8 07	P	14 52	41	20	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	morn		5 01
145	25	Tu.	5 14	B	8 08	P	14 53	41	21	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	12 47	N	5 58
146	26	W.	5 14	B	8 09	P	14 55	41	22	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6	Psc	1 27	M	6 52
147	27	Th.	5 13	B	8 09	P	14 56	41	23	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 7	Psc	2 03	L	7 44
148	28	Fr.	5 12	B	8 10	P	14 58	41	24	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 8	Ari	2 36	J	8 33
149	29	Sa.	5 12	B	8 11	P	14 59	41	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	Ari	3 07	H	9 21
150	30	S.	5 11	B	8 12	P	15 01	41	26	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	3 38	G	10 09
151	31	M.	5 10	B	8 13	P	15 02	41	27	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tau	4 07	F	10 56

MAY hath 31 days.

[1943]



All on their shoulders wear the afternoon;
 Light is the last fact and the first that falls
 On Mortal eyes, and while they stare at time,
 Light is a calendar on outdoor walls.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Sa.		St. Philip & St. James. C on {9.9 Fine. Eq. {10.2	
2 C		Low S. 1st af. E. Tides {10.0 {10.6	Keep up your courage, Boston was built in 1630 but did not become a city until this month, 1822.
3 M.		Cincinnati Astr. Soc. {10.0 Fd. 1842 (1st) {10.6 Cloudy	Circus month! Wash and shear your sheep.
4 Tu.		G. B. occ. Madagascar {9.9 and cooler. 1942	West Unity Mills, West Unity, O., will make your wool into blankets.
5 W.		Mackerel in markets {10.8 {9.7	Root crops need the cleanest ground.
6 Th.		Corregidor surrendered {10.4 1942. {9.4	Mackerel, hake, and scup coming to the markets now.
7 Fr.		Lusitania sunk {10.2 1917. {9.1	If your town has a good doctor encourage him in every way to stay—especially by paying his bill promptly.
8 Sa.		Am. Bible Soc. C Rnns {9.8 Rain. ided 1816 {8.7	Rural areas have 48 per cent of the population but only 31 per cent of the doctors.
9 C		2nd S. af. E. Scup now {9.4 off Vineyard {8.4	Approximately four sevenths of the total present day agricultural production in our country today stems from plants domesticated by the American Indian such as corn, cotton, peanuts, pumpkins, squash, beans, potatoes, tobacco and tomatoes.
10 M.		Netherlands & Germany C in {9.0 at War 1940 {8.1	Finished grafting your fruit trees?
11 Tu.		P. Chabas, ptr. "Sept. Tides {8.7 Good Morn.," d. 1937 {8.0	Josh Billings used to say he didn't care what a man's condition in life was; if he was too much for that condition he was a hero.
12 W.		Mother's Stat. Tides {8.5 Day {8.4	As we have said for the past 151 years, the foot of the owner is still the best manure for the land.
13 Th.		Polk decl. war Tides {8.4 vs. Mexico 1846 {8.2 weather.	Marriage is like the eating of an oyster. You can never tell whether it was bad or not until it's too late.
14 Fr.		Constitutional Conv. Tides {8.4 Cooler Phila. 1778 {8.5	A man in debt is sure to fret.
15 Sa.		Direct foto-wire {8.6 U. S. & Egypt est. 1942 {9.0	A good way, it is said, to get rid of freckles is to go to a brook, catch a frog, and rub him alive on your face.
16 C		3rd S. a. Ea. C on Tides {8.9 and Eq. {9.5	
17 M.		Burma Monsoon begins Tides {9.2 frosts {10.1	
18 Tu.		Gr. Hel. {9.5 Lat. N. {10.8	
19 W.		Dark day Tides {9.8 Rainy 1780 {9.5	
20 Th.		Haking season — Tides {11.1 days. Maine coast {9.9	
21 Fr.		DeSoto bur. in Tides {11.3 Clear Miss. R. 1542 {10.0	
22 Sa.		Brookton became a city (23rd) 1881 C in C Rnns {11.4 C Perl. C low. {9.5	
23 C		4th S. a. Ea. {9.5 Inf. Tides {11.8	
24 M.		HMS Hood sunk Tides {10.9 Thunder 1941 {9.6	
25 Tu.		Argentine Independence Day Tides {10.5 showers {9.5	
26 W.		Bismark sunk {10.1 and rain. 1941 (27th) {9.4	
27 Th.		Dionne quint's born Tides {9.7 Overcast. 1934 (28th) {9.5	
28 Fr.		Gr. Hel. {9.4 Lat. S. {9.7	
29 Sa.		Sch. Atlantic wins Kaiser tin cup 1905 C on C Eq. {9.4 {9.9	
30 C		Rogation S. Memorial Day. Tides {9.4 {10.2	
31 M.		Crete fell {9.4 1941 {10.8 Excellent weather.	

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JUNE, SIXTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	22	N.00	7	22	43	13	23	11	19	23	25	25	23	24	23	25	26
	2	22	08	8	22	49	14	23	14	20	23	26	26	23	23	23	26	26
	3	22	16	9	22	54	15	23	18	21	23	27	27	23	21	23	27	27
	4	22	23	10	22	59	16	23	20	22	23	27	28	23	18	23	27	28
	5	22	30	11	23	04	17	23	22	23	23	26	29	23	15	23	26	29
	6	22	37	12	23	08	18	23	24	24	23	25	30	23	12	23	25	30

- New Moon, 2nd day, 6 h. 33 m., evening, W.
- ☾ First Quarter, 10th day, 10 h. 35 m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 18th day, 1 h. 14 m., morning, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 4 h. 08 m., evening, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Slow. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	☾ Rises. h. m.	Key	☾ Souths. h. m.
152	1	Tu.	5 10	A	8 14	Q	15 04	42	28	11 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	4 42	D	11 44
153	2	W.	5 09	A	8 14	Q	15 05	42	●	0	G'm	sets		12 33
154	3	Th.	5 09	A	8 15	Q	15 06	42	1	0	G'm	8 49	P	1 22
155	4	Fr.	5 09	A	8 16	Q	15 07	42	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cnc	9 41	P	2 11
156	5	Sa.	5 08	A	8 17	Q	15 08	42	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	10 28	P	2 59
157	6	S.	5 08	A	8 17	Q	15 09	42	4	2	Cnc	11 10	O	3 47
158	7	M.	5 08	A	8 18	Q	15 10	43	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	11 48	O	4 34
159	8	Tu.	5 07	A	8 19	Q	15 11	43	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	morn		5 19
160	9	W.	5 07	A	8 19	Q	15 12	43	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	12 22	N	6 04
161	10	Th.	5 07	A	8 20	Q	15 13	43	8	5	Vir	12 53	M	6 48
162	11	Fr.	5 07	A	8 20	Q	15 13	43	9	6	Lib	1 22	K	7 32
163	12	Sa.	5 07	A	8 21	Q	15 14	44	10	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	1 51	J	8 17
164	13	S.	5 06	A	8 21	Q	15 15	44	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	2 19	H	9 04
165	14	M.	5 06	A	8 22	Q	15 15	44	12	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	2 50	G	9 54
166	15	Tu.	5 06	A	8 22	Q	15 16	44	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sco	3 24	E	10 47
167	16	W.	5 06	A	8 23	Q	16 16	44	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	4 03	D	11 44
168	17	Th.	5 06	A	8 23	Q	15 16	45	15	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	4 47	C	morn
169	18	Fr.	5 07	A	8 23	Q	15 17	45	○	—	Sgr	rises		12 44
170	19	Sa.	5 07	A	8 24	Q	15 17	45	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	9 51	P	1 46
171	20	S.	5 07	A	8 24	Q	15 17	45	17	1	Cap	10 42	O	2 48
172	21	M.	5 07	A	8 24	Q	15 17	45	18	2	Aqr	11 27	M	3 49
173	22	Tu.	5 07	A	8 24	Q	15 17	46	19	3	Aqr	morn		4 46
174	23	W.	5 07	A	8 24	Q	15 17	46	20	4	Psc	12 06	L	5 40
175	24	Th.	5 08	A	8 24	Q	15 17	46	21	5	Psc	12 40	K	6 31
176	25	Fr.	5 08	A	8 25	Q	15 17	46	23	6	Ari	1 11	I	7 20
177	26	Sa.	5 08	A	8 25	Q	15 17	47	24	7	Ari	1 42	G	8 07
178	27	S.	5 09	A	8 25	Q	15 16	47	25	8	Tau	2 12	F	8 55
179	28	M.	5 09	A	8 25	Q	15 16	47	26	9	Tau	2 44	E	9 42
180	29	Tu.	5 09	A	8 25	Q	15 15	47	27	10	G'm	3 19	D	10 29
181	30	W.	5 10	A	8 25	Q	15 15	47	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	3 57	C	11 18

JUNE bath 30 days.

[1943



It is the strength as well, the pain and love,
The living thoughts men had and never told,
That now the million leaves are murmuring of.
The men are dead. The trees are only old.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Tu.	Nicomede. 68 2. 68 C. { 9.8 Sunny 10.4	Farm bookkeeping and cost accounting are widely advocated. Would you know how your costs compared with this 1926 average agreed upon by the American Council of Agriculture: Total cost of operating a 160 acre Iowa farm—\$5600 . . . of which \$1184 went for interest on the value of the land, \$1800 for your salary, \$387 for depreciation of buildings, \$315 for depr. machinery, \$390 for hired labor, and \$90 for insurance.
2	W.	P. T. Barnum's 1st tour 1835 68 C. Tides { 9.8 and 10.3	
3	Th.	Ascension Day. 68 C. { 9.2 clear. 10.3	
4	Fr.	Corpus Christi. 8 Stat. Tides { 10.2 in R.A. 9.0	
5	Sa.	U. S. decl. war Bulgaria, Roumania, Hungary 1942 C runs { 10.0 high. 8.8	
6	C	Sun. a. As. 6 2 C. 6 2 C. { 9.8 9.6	
7	M.	1st Bank in U. S. 6 h O. C in { 9.5 inst. 1791 Apo. 8.5	
8	Tu.	42°— Tides { 9.2 Showers are 1932 8.3	
9	W.	Shevuoth— Tides { 8.9 Laurel blooms. 8.2 prevalent.	
10	Th.	Boston Marine Soc. Tides { 8.6 Warmer. fd. 1742 8.3	
11	Fr.	St. Barnabas. It., Fr. & Eng. Stat. { 8.5 at war 1940 in R.A. 8.5	Wartime pets will undoubtedly suffer from a deficiency of Vitamin A. Conserve then any oils such as halibut, tuna, or shark; dairy products; salmon and sardines; and all green or yellow vegetables—for your animals. Like to do your own weather forecasting? Consult the following—Luke xii 54; Luke 12 55; Matt. xvi 2; Matt. xvi 3; Job xxxvii 9; Job xxxvii 22 and Prov. xxv 23. When men speak ill of you live so nobody will believe them. True happiness lies in having work with a purpose to it. It's all right to think about the world after a war but when you're attacked by bandits you usually don't think of much else than beating their heads off. The best way to keep pigs inside a fence is not to have any pigs. Love letters, if enclosed in red envelopes, go through the mail in South America, half rate. Love letters, in North America, coming into lawyer's hands, sometimes cost double.
12	Sa.	Winter beg. in New Zealand on { 8.4 Eq. 8.8 [11th 6 2 C.	
13	C	Whit S. Pentecost. MacArthur { 8.5 Day 9.2	
14	M.	Flag Day. Tides { 8.7 Fine then 9.8	
15	Tu.	Spring proc. Enternach Tides { 9.0 rain again. 10.4	
16	W.	Father's Day. Tides { 9.3 Good 11.0	
17	Th.	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775 Tides { 9.6 haying 11.4	
18	Fr.	Gr. E. & Gr. Hel. W. Lat. S. C runs { 10.0 low. 10.0	
19	Sa.	Maximilian executed 1867 C in Tides { 11.7 days. 10.2	
20	C	Trinity Sun. 6 2 C. { 11.8 Hot. 10.2	
21	M.	Ger., It., Rum. decl. war vs. U.S.S.R. 1941 (22nd) □ 2 C. { 11.6 10.2	
22	Tu.	ent. SUMMER BEGINS. 8 in Tides { 11.2 Good 10.1	
23	W.	Haverhill, Mass. fd. 1740 Tides { 10.7 growing 10.0	
24	Th.	St. John, the Baptist. { 10.2 weather. 9.9	
25	Fr.	Salem fire 1914 C on Eq. Tides { 9.8 Windy. 9.8	
26	Sa.	Finland & U. S. S. R. at war again 1941 6 2 C. { 9.2 9.8	
27	C	1st. S. af. T. 2 Gr. El. E. { 8.9 Electrical 9.8	
28	M.	1st (pass.) Clipper to Europe 1939 { 8.8 disturbances. 9.9	
29	Tu.	St. Peter & St. Paul. 6 2 C. Tides { 8.8 10.0	
30	W.	6 2 h. 6 2 C. 6 2 C. { 8.8 10.0	

1943]

JULY, SEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.			Days.		
	0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/		0	/	
	1	23	N. 08	7	22	38	13	21	54	19	20	56	25	19	45
	2	23	04	8	22	32	14	21	45	20	20	45	26	19	32
	3	23	00	9	22	25	15	21	36	21	20	33	27	19	19
	4	22	55	10	22	18	16	21	26	22	20	22	28	19	05
	5	22	50	11	22	10	17	21	16	23	20	10	29	18	51
	6	22	44	12	22	02	18	21	06	24	19	58	30	18	37

- New Moon, 2nd day, 8 h. 44 m., morning, E.
- ☾ First Quarter, 10th day, 12 h. 29 m., evening, E.
- Full Moon, 17th day, 8 h. 21 m., morning, W.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 24th day, 12 h. 38 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises.		Key	☉ Sets.		Key	Length of Days.		Sun Slow.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston.		D's Place	☾ Rises.		Key	☾ Souths.	
			h.	m.		h.	m.		h.	m.			h.	m.		h.	m.			
182	1	Th.	5	10	A	8	25	Q	15	14	48	29	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	4	38	B	12	06
183	2	Fr.	5	11	A	8	24	Q	15	13	48	●	—	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	sets			12	55
184	3	Sa.	5	11	A	8	24	Q	15	13	48	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	Cnc	9	09	P	1	43
185	4	S.	5	12	A	8	24	Q	15	12	48	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	9	48	O	2	30
186	5	M.	5	12	A	8	24	Q	15	11	48	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	10	23	N	3	16
187	6	Tu.	5	13	A	8	24	Q	15	10	48	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	10	55	M	4	01
188	7	W.	5	14	A	8	23	Q	15	09	49	5	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	11	25	H	4	45
189	8	Th.	5	14	A	8	23	Q	15	08	49	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	11	53	K	5	28
190	9	Fr.	5	15	A	8	23	Q	15	07	49	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Lib	morn			6	12
191	10	Sa.	5	16	A	8	22	Q	15	06	49	8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	12	21	I	6	57
192	11	S.	5	17	A	8	22	Q	15	05	49	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	Scor	12	50	H	7	44
193	12	M.	5	17	A	8	21	Q	15	04	49	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Scor	1	21	F	8	33
194	13	Tu.	5	18	A	8	21	Q	15	02	50	12	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	1	56	E	9	27
195	14	W.	5	19	B	8	20	P	15	01	50	13	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	2	37	D	10	25
196	15	Th.	5	20	B	8	19	P	15	00	50	14	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	3	25	C	11	26
197	16	Fr.	5	20	B	8	19	P	14	58	50	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11	Cap	4	21	C	morn	
198	17	Sa.	5	21	B	8	18	P	14	57	50	○	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Cap	rises			12	29
199	18	S.	5	22	B	8	17	P	14	55	50	16	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	9	19	N	1	32
200	19	M.	5	23	B	8	17	P	14	54	50	17	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aqr	10	02	M	2	32
201	20	Tu.	5	24	B	8	16	P	14	52	50	18	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Psc	10	39	K	3	30
202	21	W.	5	25	B	8	15	P	14	50	50	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	11	13	J	4	24
203	22	Th.	5	26	B	8	14	P	14	49	50	20	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ari	11	45	H	5	15
204	23	Fr.	5	27	B	8	13	P	14	47	50	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Ari	morn			6	04
205	24	Sa.	5	28	B	8	13	P	14	45	50	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Tau	12	16	G	6	52
206	25	S.	5	29	B	8	12	P	14	43	50	23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Tau	12	48	E	7	40
207	26	M.	5	30	B	8	11	P	14	41	50	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	G'm	1	21	D	8	27
208	27	Tu.	5	30	B	8	10	P	14	39	50	25	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	G'm	1	57	C	9	15
209	28	W.	5	31	B	8	09	P	14	37	50	26	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	2	37	B	10	03
210	29	Th.	5	32	B	8	08	P	14	35	50	27	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	3	22	B	10	52
211	30	Fr.	5	33	B	8	07	P	14	33	50	28	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	4	10	B	11	40
212	31	Sa.	5	34	C	8	05	O	14	31	50	29	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Leo	5	02	B	12	28

JULY hath 31 days.

[1943]



Take for your joy this green earth hung with air.

It was never yours before I give it new.

Nothing is lonely, least of all yourself

Alone in sunlight in the long afternoon.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	Th.	Battle of the Somme 1916	The planetary system will go on this month as usual; distrust anybody who tells you to the contrary.
2	Fr.	Visitation W. St. Elizabeth	
3	Sa.	Sevastopol fell 1942.	
4	C	Independ. 2nd Day. a.T. $\delta \gamma \zeta$ $\oplus$ Aph. ζ Apo.	Be a philosopher and have as few wants as possible—cut off your legs and then you won't need any boots.
5	M.	Sir William Pepperell d. 1759	If you go to the movies and happen to brush your coat against the heads of folks in front of you—possibly ruining their hair and giving them severe stiff necks—be sure to lean over and tell them it was their own fault for having come in first.
6	Tu.	$\delta \gamma \zeta$ Tides $\begin{Bmatrix} 9.6 \\ 8.7 \end{Bmatrix}$ clear.	Haying in the hot sun is not the very best remedy for heart trouble.
7	W.	40° below in Little America	Don't neglect Ma's posies.
8	Th.	U. S. occ. Iceland 1941	The first American ship to visit Japan arrived there the 18th of this month, 1799. No doubt certain others will visit there in 1943 on less peaceful missions.
9	Fr.	End French Republic 1940	Canning is important this year. Rubber jar rings and glass jars have been on the housewives priority list since the start. Be sure, however, you are familiar with 1943 technique in this. We've learned much in recent years.
10	Sa.	Fch. Army landed at Newport, R. I. 1780	Also look into the drying of apples and the like—a custom much used in earlier days by our foremothers.
11	C	3rd S.a.T. U.S. Marines est. 1798	The nearest tall tree is not where you should go during a thunder storm. It's better to get a little wet than end up a burned cookie.
12	M.	Thoreau b. 1817	You'll rest easier if you make it a solemn rule in your house that none of your youngsters are allowed in boats or canoes until they have learned to swim—no matter who is with them.
13	Tu.	Draft registers riot N. Y. 1863	
14	W.	Bastille Day	
15	Th.	St. Swithin	
16	Fr.	U. S.—Morocco peace 1786	
17	Sa.	$\delta \gamma \zeta$ Sup. ζ in Santiago	
18	C	4th S. af. Tr. Tides $\begin{Bmatrix} 11.9 \\ 10.4 \end{Bmatrix}$ Rain.	
19	M.	Hello, Sirius! Dog days begin	
20	Tu.	St. Margaret. The Three Weeks.	
21	W.	Pittsburg riots, 1877.	
22	Th.	St. Mary Magdalene. Gr. Hel. Lat. N.	
23	Fr.	Gen. Grant d. 1885	
24	Sa.	Fch. settle Detroit 1701	
25	C	5th S.a.Tr. St. James. Tides $\begin{Bmatrix} 8.9 \\ 9.6 \end{Bmatrix}$ and	
26	M.	St. Anne. $\delta \gamma \zeta$ Tides $\begin{Bmatrix} 8.5 \\ 9.5 \end{Bmatrix}$ sultry.	
27	Tu.	Afghans defeat British 1880	
28	W.	World War I began 1914	
29	Th.	Span. Armada dest. 1588	
30	Fr.	New Orleans Massacre 1866	
31	Sa.	Gr. Brilliancy. $\delta \gamma \zeta$ ζ Apo. Tides $\begin{Bmatrix} 8.7 \\ - \end{Bmatrix}$	

1943]

AUGUST, EIGHTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /	Days.	0 /
	1	18N.08	7	16 33	13	14 48	19	12 55	25	10 54
	2	17 53	8	16 16	14	14 30	20	12 35	26	10 34
	3	17 37	9	15 59	15	14 11	21	12 16	27	10 13
	4	17 21	10	15 41	16	13 53	22	11 56	28	9 52
	5	17 05	11	15 24	17	13 34	23	11 35	29	9 31
	6	16 49	12	15 06	18	13 14	24	11 15	30	9 09

- New Moon, 1st day, 12 h. 06 m., morning, W.
- ☾ First Quarter, 8th day, 11 h. 36 m., evening, W.
- Full Moon, 15th day, 3 h. 34 m., evening, E.
- ☾ Last Quarter, 22nd day, 12 h. 04 m., evening, W.
- New Moon, 30th day, 3 h. 59 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Slow. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	D Sets. h. m.	D Key	D Souths. h. m.
213	1	S.	5 35	C	8 04	O	14 29	50	●	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	8 25	N	1 14
214	2	M.	5 36	C	8 03	O	14 27	50	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	8 58	M	1 59
215	3	Tu.	5 37	C	8 02	O	14 25	50	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	9 28	L	2 43
216	4	W.	5 39	C	8 01	O	14 22	50	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	Vir	9 56	K	3 27
217	5	Th.	5 40	C	8 00	O	14 20	50	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3	Lib	10 24	J	4 10
218	6	Fr.	5 41	C	7 58	O	14 18	50	6	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	10 52	H	4 54
219	7	Sa.	5 42	C	7 57	O	14 16	50	7	4 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	11 22	G	5 39
220	8	S.	5 43	C	7 56	O	14 13	50	8	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Scor	11 54	E	6 26
221	9	M.	5 44	C	7 54	O	14 11	49	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	Scor	morn		7 16
222	10	Tu.	5 45	D	7 53	N	14 08	49	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7	Sgr	12 30	D	8 10
223	11	W.	5 46	D	7 52	N	14 06	49	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8	Sgr	1 13	C	9 08
224	12	Th.	5 47	D	7 50	N	14 04	49	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9	Cap	2 04	C	10 08
225	13	Fr.	5 48	D	7 49	N	14 01	49	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	Cap	3 03	C	11 10
226	14	Sa.	5 49	D	7 48	N	13 59	49	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Cap	4 11	C	morn
227	15	S.	5 50	D	7 46	N	13 56	49	○	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aqr	rises		12 12
228	16	M.	5 51	D	7 45	N	13 54	48	15	— 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	8 33	L	1 12
229	17	Tu.	5 52	D	7 43	N	13 51	48	16	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	9 09	J	2 09
230	18	W.	5 53	D	7 42	N	13 49	48	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Psc	9 43	I	3 04
231	19	Th.	5 54	D	7 40	N	13 46	48	18	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	10 15	G	3 55
232	20	Fr.	5 55	E	7 39	M	13 43	47	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	Ari	10 48	F	4 45
233	21	Sa.	5 56	E	7 37	M	13 41	47	20	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	11 21	D	5 34
234	22	S.	5 57	E	7 36	M	13 38	47	21	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tau	11 57	C	6 23
235	23	M.	5 59	E	7 34	M	13 36	47	22	6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	morn		7 12
236	24	Tu.	6 00	E	7 32	M	13 33	46	23	7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	12 37	C	8 00
237	25	W.	6 01	E	7 31	M	13 30	46	24	8 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cnc	1 20	B	8 49
238	26	Th.	6 02	E	7 29	M	13 28	46	25	9 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	2 06	B	9 37
239	27	Fr.	6 03	E	7 28	M	13 25	46	26	10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	2 57	B	10 25
240	28	Sa.	6 04	E	7 26	M	13 22	45	27	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Leo	3 51	C	11 11
241	29	S.	6 05	F	7 24	L	13 20	45	28	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Leo	4 46	D	11 57
242	30	M.	6 06	F	7 23	L	13 17	45	●	— 0	Vir	sets		12 42
243	31	Tu.	6 07	F	7 21	L	13 14	44	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Vir	7 58	K	1 25

AUGUST hath 31 days.

[1943]



Again, walk barefoot in the loose black loam.

It will be long before you leave so plain

A finished thing as footprints anywhere.

Lift stone. Light fire. Shout in the silent wood.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	C	6th S.a.Tr.Lammas Day. ☉ An. {9.8 Ecl. {8.8	
2	M.	Finland br. rel. .w ♂♀C. {9.8 Eng. 1941 {8.9 Warm	
3	Tu.	St. Stephen. Tides {9.8 {9.0 and	
4	W.	Boston "Liberty Tree" cut down 1775 ♂♀C. {9.7 {9.0 per-	
5	Th.	1st "talkie" picture shown 1920 ♂ΨC. {9.5 {9.1 sect.	
6	Fr.	Transfig-ration ☾ on Tides {9.3 {9.1	
7	Sa.	Queen Caroline d. 1821 Tides {9.0 {9.1 Thunder	
8	C	7th S. af. Tr. Tides {8.8 {9.2 storms.	
9	M.	Trad. shooting star display Tides {8.6 {9.4	
10	Tu.	St. Lawrence. Tides {8.5 {9.6 Muggy.	
11	W.	So long, Sirius! Tides {8.5 {10.0 Fine	
12	Th.	King's Chapel cor. stone 1. 1749 ☾ runs {8.8 low. {10.5 and	
13	Fr.	Manila surr. ♂ Stat. in 1898 ♀ R.A. Tides {9.2 {11.0 cooler.	
14	Sa.	1st book printed (Mentz) 1442 ♂ in ♂. ☾ Par. {9.8 Ecl. {11.5	
15	C	8th S. af. Tr. ☾ in. Peri. Tides {10.3 {11.8	
16	M.	The R100 arr. ♀ in Aph. Tides {10.7 {11.9	
17	Tu.	Blandin cr. Niagara on tight rope 1859 ♂♀♀. {11.9 {10.9 Rainy	
18	W.	Virginia Dare b. 1587 ☾ on Eq. Tides {11.7 {11.0 days.	
19	Th.	A bear invaded West Swanzea, N. H. 1919 Tides {11.3 {10.8	
20	Fr.	Cape Cod tide rose 20 ft. 1635 Tides {10.7 {10.5 Not so	
21	Sa.	Count Rumford d. 1814 Tides {10.0 {10.1 oppressive.	
22	C	9th S. af. Tr. Dog days end ♂♂C. {9.3 {9.7	
23	M.	♂♂C. ☐♂☉. Tides {8.7 {9.4 Cooler.	
24	Tu.	St. Bartholomew. ♂hC. ♀ in Aph. {8.2 {9.2	
25	W.	St. James. ☾ runs high. {8.1 {9.1 Fine.	
26	Th.	1st petr. well op. Penn. 1856 Tides {8.1 {9.2 Flying	
27	Fr.	Caesar 1. in England 55 B.C. Tides {8.3 {9.3 clouds.	
28	Sa.	St. Augustine. ♂♂☾ ☾ in Aph. {8.5 {9.5 Again	
29	C	10th S. a. Tr. ♂ Gr. El. E. ♂♀Ψ. {8.8 {9.8	
30	M.	S.S. Metis sank 1872 Tides {9.7 {9.0 fine.	
31	Tu.	Bunyan d. 1688 ♂♀C. Tides {9.8 {9.2	

From the middle of last month to the end of this is the best time to bud fruit trees. From before early frost to the first of December tar your fruit trees . . . to protect them from the ascent of the female bugs of the canker worm.

There are few things which at very small expense add so much to the looks of a farm home as a well cut lawn.

It is said that a pickle or lemon eaten at night after you have had coffee will prevent sleeplessness.

Little piles of sand under your growing melons will help them.

A Brewster (Cape Cod) superstition says that running vines cut close to the ground in the full moon of August for one or two years will be exterminated for good.

Common mud is still the best remedy for bee or wasp stings.

Cut roses can be made to last nearly two weeks by boiling the last inch of their stems for 20 minutes then removing the boiled inch (stems or flowers must not touch the pan). Then each day give fresh water and cut back the stem slightly. Set in a cool place at night.

Almost every wrong act of the horse is caused by fear, excitement, or mismanagement.

Things to avoid this month: apoplexy, rheumatism, typhus, colds, creditors, poor relations, rusty nails, mosquitoes, and the devil.

1943]

SEPTEMBER, NINTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	8	N. 26	7	6	14	13	3	57	19	1	39	25	0	41
	2	8	04	8	5	51	14	3	34	20	1	15	26	1	05
	3	7	42	9	5	29	15	3	11	21	0	52	27	1	28
	4	7	20	10	5	06	16	2	48	22	0	29	28	1	51
	5	6	58	11	4	43	17	2	25	23	0	N. 05	29	2	15
	6	6	36	12	4	20	18	2	02	24	0	s. 18	30	2	38

☾ First Quarter, 7th day, 8 h. 33 m., morning, E.

☉ Full Moon, 13th day, 11 h. 40 m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 21st day, 3 h. 06 m., morning, E.

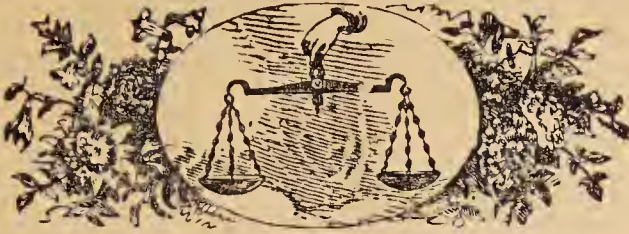
● New Moon, 29th day, 7 h. 29 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun m. Slow.	Moon's Age	Full Sea. Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	D Sets. h. m.	D Key	D Souths. h. m.
244	1	W.	6 08	F	7 19	L	13 11	44	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vir	8 28	J	2 09
245	2	Th.	6 09	F	7 18	L	13 09	44	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lib	8 56	I	2 53
246	3	Fr.	6 10	F	7 16	L	13 06	44	4	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lib	9 24	G	3 37
247	4	Sa.	6 11	F	7 14	L	13 03	43	5	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 Sco	9 55	F	4 23
248	5	S.	6 12	F	7 13	L	13 00	43	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sco	10 30	E	5 12
249	6	M.	6 13	G	7 11	K	12 58	43	7	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr	11 09	D	6 03
250	7	Tu.	6 14	G	7 09	K	12 55	42	8	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Sgr	11 55	C	6 57
251	8	W.	6 16	G	7 07	K	12 52	42	9	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cap	morn		7 55
252	9	Th.	6 17	G	7 06	K	12 49	42	10	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cap	12 49	C	8 54
253	10	Fr.	6 18	G	7 04	K	12 46	41	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aqr	1 50	C	9 54
254	11	Sa.	6 19	G	7 02	K	12 44	41	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aqr	2 59	C	10 54
255	12	S.	6 20	G	7 00	K	12 41	40	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Psc	4 11	D	11 51
256	13	M.	6 21	G	6 59	K	12 38	40	○	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Psc	5 26	F	morn
257	14	Tu.	6 22	H	6 57	J	12 35	40	14	—	0 Psc	rises		12 47
258	15	W.	6 23	H	6 55	J	12 32	39	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ari	8 11	H	1 41
259	16	Th.	6 24	H	6 53	J	12 30	39	16	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ari	8 44	F	2 33
260	17	Fr.	6 25	H	6 52	J	12 27	39	17	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tau	9 18	E	3 24
261	18	Sa.	6 26	H	6 50	J	12 24	38	19	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Tau	9 54	D	4 14
262	19	S.	6 27	H	6 48	J	12 21	38	20	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 G'm	10 33	C	5 04
263	20	M.	6 28	H	6 46	J	12 18	38	21	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 G'm	11 15	B	5 54
264	21	Tu.	6 29	H	6 44	J	12 15	37	22	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 G'm	morn		6 43
265	22	W.	6 30	I	6 43	I	12 12	37	23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cnc	12 01	B	7 32
266	23	Th.	6 31	I	6 41	I	12 10	37	24	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cnc	12 51	B	8 20
267	24	Fr.	6 33	I	6 39	I	12 07	36	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Leo	1 44	C	9 07
268	25	Sa.	6 34	I	6 37	I	12 04	36	26	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leo	2 39	C	9 53
269	26	S.	6 35	I	6 36	I	12 01	36	27	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Vir	3 37	D	10 38
270	27	M.	6 36	I	6 34	I	11 58	35	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 Vir	4 35	E	11 23
271	28	Tu.	6 37	I	6 32	I	11 55	35	29	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ Vir	5 34	G	12 06
272	29	W.	6 38	J	6 30	H	11 53	35	●	—	0 Lib	sets		12 50
273	30	Th.	6 39	J	6 29	H	11 50	34	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lib	7 28	H	1 35

SEPTEMBER hath 30 days.

[1943]



Do you know a country where the brave are brave,
Where no one hates the lonely or the wise,
A country where, till death, no mortal dies?
It is not childhood. It is not the grave.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	W.	Nazi's invade Poland 1939 $\delta\psi\zeta. \delta\varphi\zeta. \square\hat{\delta}\odot$	A bush in the hand is worth two in the bird.
2	Th.	Bar. 26.35 Long Key, Fla. 1935 ζ on Eq. $\{9.8 \begin{smallmatrix} 1^{st} \\ 9.5 \end{smallmatrix} \{9.9 \begin{smallmatrix} 1^{st} \\ 9.4 \end{smallmatrix}$	Had that vacation for the whole family? Winter will come.
3	Fr.	England & France decl. war 1939 $\{9.7 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \end{smallmatrix}$ Windy.	Don't be afraid to say "No. we can't afford it." This will increase respect for you—not diminish it.
4	Sa.	U. S. flag 1st flies in Japan 1856 $\{9.5 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \end{smallmatrix}$ Unsettled.	If you want to have comfortably fitting shoes buy them in the afternoon when the exercise of the day has spread the muscles of your feet.
5	C	11th S. a. Tr. $\delta\varphi\odot$ Inf. Tides $\{9.2 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \end{smallmatrix}$	Get rid of all your robber cows, and unpromising birds. Save your small potatoes and imperfect cabbage heads for your hens this winter.
6	M.	Labor Day. McKinley shot 1901 $\{8.9 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \end{smallmatrix}$	Scatter sand on the hen house floor before cold sets in and it won't dry out.
7	Tu.	Otis Well murder, Lee, Mass. 1935 Tides $\{8.7 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.6 \end{smallmatrix}$ Overcast.	A pair of full grown Bull snakes will keep two or three acres of hay fields free from gophers and moles and field mice—but you can have 'em brother.
8	W.	Nat. of Vir. Mary. φ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. $\{8.5 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.7 \end{smallmatrix}$ First	Never buy a horse for family use where the women folk are to drive him without at least one week's trial. If he is put through his paces and sent up against trucks, steam engines, and other scary things he will develop his good or bad faith in that time.
9	Th.	U. S. 1st so styled 1776 $\delta\delta\hat{\delta}. \zeta$ runs $\{8.6 \begin{smallmatrix} low. \end{smallmatrix} \{10.0$	Good time to sow Fall grass seed.
10	Fr.	Jason Fairbanks hung Dedham, Mass. 1801 Tides $\{8.9 \begin{smallmatrix} 10.8 \end{smallmatrix}$ signs	Hang your popcorn in a sack near the fireplace until it is well cured. Then it will pop better.
11	Sa.	U. S. Cabinet res. 1841 φ Stat. in R. A. Tides $\{9.4 \begin{smallmatrix} 10.8 \end{smallmatrix}$ of	For once let's lay plans now for a neat back porch this winter—if it floods over, put in a drain. If there is not an adequate garbage can, remedy that.
12	C	12th S. a. Tr. ζ In Peri. $\{10.0 \begin{smallmatrix} 11.2 \end{smallmatrix}$ Fall.	
13	M.	Election Day—Maine Tides $\{10.5 \begin{smallmatrix} 11.5 \end{smallmatrix}$ Frost.	
14	Tu.	Moscow burnt 1812 φ Gr. Hel. Lat. S. ζ R. A. $\{10.9$	
15	W.	Trees now start to turn. ζ on Eq. $\{11.5 \begin{smallmatrix} 11.2 \end{smallmatrix}$ Windy	
16	Th.	1st aerial voyage (Lunardi) Eng. 1784 Tides $\{11.3 \begin{smallmatrix} 11.2 \end{smallmatrix}$ and	
17	Fr.	San Marino decl. war vs. Br. 1940 $\{10.9 \begin{smallmatrix} 10.9 \end{smallmatrix}$ warmer.	
18	Sa.	Financial panic 1873 Tides $\{10.3 \begin{smallmatrix} 10.5 \end{smallmatrix}$	
19	C	13th S. a. Tr. $\delta\hat{\delta}\zeta. \square\hat{\delta}\odot. \delta\delta\zeta.$	
20	M.	Old Ironsides launched 1797 $\{9.0 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.5 \end{smallmatrix}$ 19th $\{9.6 \begin{smallmatrix} 10.0 \end{smallmatrix}$ Blustery	
21	Tu.	$\delta\varphi\zeta. \delta\varphi\psi.$ Tides $\{8.4 \begin{smallmatrix} 8.1 \end{smallmatrix}$ then	
22	W.	N. E. hurricane 1938 ζ runs high. Tides $\{8.0 \begin{smallmatrix} 8.8 \end{smallmatrix}$ fine.	
23	Th.	FALL BEGINS $\odot$ en. $\neg$. Tides $\{7.9 \begin{smallmatrix} 8.3 \end{smallmatrix}$	
24	Fr.	Tunbridge, Vt. World Fair (22-24) $\delta\varphi\odot$ Inf. ζ in Apo. $\{8.0 \begin{smallmatrix} 8.8 \end{smallmatrix}$	
25	Sa.	φ Stat. in R. A. $\delta\psi\odot. \delta\psi\zeta.$ Tides $\{8.3 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.0 \end{smallmatrix}$	
26	C	14th S. a. Tr. $\delta\varphi\zeta. \delta\psi\zeta.$ Tides $\{8.6 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.3 \end{smallmatrix}$ Definitely	
27	M.	Mt. Ararat asc. by Dr. Parrot 1829 Tides $\{9.0 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.5 \end{smallmatrix}$ cooler.	
28	Tu.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895 $\delta\varphi\zeta. \delta\psi\zeta.$ Tides $\{9.8 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.7 \end{smallmatrix}$	
29	W.	Michaelmas. ζ on Eq. $\{9.6 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.8 \end{smallmatrix}$ Signs of	
30	Th.	St. Jerome. Rosh Hashanah Tides $\{9.8 \begin{smallmatrix} 9.8 \end{smallmatrix}$ rain.	

Don't squeeze that red tomato 'til she's yours.

1943]

OCTOBER, TENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	38.	01	7	5	21	13	7	37	19	9	50	25	11	57
	2	3	25	8	5	43	14	7	59	20	10	11	26	12	18
	3	3	48	9	6	06	15	8	22	21	10	33	27	12	39
	4	4	11	10	6	29	16	8	44	22	10	54	28	12	59
	5	4	34	11	6	52	17	9	06	23	11	16	29	13	19
	6	4	57	12	7	15	18	9	28	24	11	37	30	13	39

- ☽ First Quarter, 6th day, 4 h. 10 m., evening, E.
 ○ Full Moon, 13th day, 9 h. 23 m., morning, W.
 ☾ Last Quarter, 20th day, 9 h. 42 m., evening, E.
 ● New Moon, 28th day, 9 h. 59 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun. m. Slow.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	☾ Sets. h. m.	Key	☾ Souths. h. m.	
274	1	Fr.	6 40	J	6 27	H	11 47	34	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sco	7 58	F	2 21
275	2	Sa.	6 41	J	6 25	H	11 44	34	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	8 31	E	3 09
276	3	S.	6 42	J	6 23	H	11 41	33	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	9 09	D	4 00
277	4	M.	6 43	J	6 22	H	11 38	33	5	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	9 52	C	4 53
278	5	Tu.	6 45	J	6 20	H	11 36	33	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sgr	10 42	C	5 48
279	6	W.	6 46	J	6 18	H	11 33	32	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	Cap	11 40	C	6 46
280	7	Th.	6 47	K	6 17	G	11 30	32	9	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cap	morn		7 44
281	8	Fr.	6 48	K	6 15	G	11 27	32	10	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	12 44	C	8 41
282	9	Sa.	6 49	K	6 13	G	11 24	31	11	8	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aqr	1 52	D	9 38
283	10	S.	6 50	K	6 12	G	11 21	31	12	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	3 04	E	10 33
284	11	M.	6 51	K	6 10	G	11 19	31	13	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	4 17	G	11 26
285	12	Tu.	6 52	K	6 08	G	11 16	31	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Psc	5 29	H	morn
286	13	W.	6 54	K	6 07	G	11 13	30	○	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	Ari	rises		12 19
287	14	Th.	6 55	K	6 05	G	11 10	30	15	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ari	7 12	F	1 10
288	15	Fr.	6 56	L	6 03	F	11 08	30	16	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tau	7 48	D	2 01
289	16	Sa.	6 57	L	6 02	F	11 05	30	17	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	Tau	8 25	C	2 52
290	17	S.	6 58	L	6 00	F	11 02	30	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	9 07	B	3 43
291	18	M.	6 59	L	5 59	F	10 59	29	19	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	G'm	9 53	B	4 34
292	19	Tu.	7 01	L	5 57	F	10 56	29	20	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	10 41	B	5 24
293	20	W.	7 02	L	5 55	F	10 54	29	21	5	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Cnc	11 34	B	6 14
294	21	Th.	7 03	L	5 54	F	10 51	29	22	6	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Leo	morn		7 02
295	22	Fr.	7 04	L	5 52	F	10 48	29	23	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	Leo	12 30	C	7 48
296	23	Sa.	7 05	M	5 51	E	10 46	28	24	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	Leo	1 25	D	8 33
297	24	S.	7 07	M	5 49	E	10 43	28	25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	Vir	2 23	E	9 18
298	25	M.	7 08	M	5 48	E	10 40	28	26	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Vir	3 22	F	10 02
299	26	Tu.	7 09	M	5 47	E	10 38	28	27	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lib	4 22	H	10 45
300	27	W.	7 10	M	5 45	E	10 35	28	28	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lib	5 23	I	11 30
301	28	Th.	7 11	M	5 44	E	10 32	28	●	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lib	sets		12 16
302	29	Fr.	7 13	M	5 42	E	10 30	28	1	—	0	Sco	6 31	F	1 04
303	30	Sa.	7 14	M	5 41	E	10 27	28	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	Sco	7 07	D	1 55
304	31	S.	7 15	M	5 40	E	10 25	28	3	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sgr	8 49	C	2 48

OCTOBER hath 31 days.

[1943]



Now the misty weather blows to blue and clean
 Over these charted boundaries and shores.
 Remember color, bid the moment stay,
 Touching the gaudy leaf to make it yours.

D.M.	D.W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1 Fr.		Poland partitioned 1939 Tides { 9.8 110.0	Fine
2 Sa.		Mal. Andre (spy) Stat. in { 9.7 R. A. { 10.1	clear
3 C		15th S.a.Tr. ♀ in ☿. { 9.5 10.2	days
4 M.		Bible 1st ptd. Tides { 9.3 Eng. 1535 { 10.1	now.
5 Tu.		1st N. Y. World Fair Tides { 9.0 burnt 1858 { 9.9	
6 W.		Axis pleads for Armistice 1918 C runs Tides { 8.8 low. { 9.8	Much
7 Th.		Stratford, Ct. ♀ in Tides { 8.7 settled 1639 ♀ Perl. { 9.8	cooler
8 Fr.		Cardinal Lauri Lorenzo { 8.8 d. 1941 { 9.8	especially
9 Sa.		St. Denis, Yom Stat. in Tides { 9.1 Kippur R. A. { 10.1	at
10 C		16th S.a.Tr. ♀ Gr. el. in { 9.6 W. C Perl. { 10.4	
11 M.		D. A. R. org. Tides { 10.2 1890 { 10.7	night.
12 Tu.		Columbus Day. C on Eq. Tides { 10.7 Eq. { 10.9	Mild
13 W.		Gch. time ad. 1884 ♀ Gr. Brillancy. ♂ ♀ ♀. { 11.0	
14 Th.		Suc-coth Tides { 10.9 11.2	days.
15 Fr.		Gibbon thought he'd write Tides { 10.7 11.1	Signs
16 Sa.		The "Decline" 1764 ♂ ☿ C. Tides { 10.8 10.8	of
17 C		17th S. af. Tr. ♂ ♂ C. { 9.8 10.4	rain.
18 M.		St. Luke's. ♀ Gr. Hel. Lat. N. ♂ ♀ C. Tides { 9.3 9.9	
19 Tu.		Little Summer C runs high. Tides { 8.7 8.4	Could
20 W.		Fall coloring ends Tides { 8.8 8.9	snow.
21 Th.		Sh'mini Aztereth Tides { 8.0 8.6	
22 Fr.		Sinchat Torah ♂ in ☿. C in Apo. Tides { 7.9 8.5	
23 Sa.		♂ ♀ C. Tides { 8.0 8.8	Rain.
24 C		18th S.a.Tr. ♂ ♀ C. Tides { 8.3 8.7	
25 M.		St. Crispin. Tides { 8.7 8.9	Killing
26 Tu.		Virginia City, Nev. ♂ ♀ C. C on Eq. { 9.1 9.2	
27 W.		Navy Day ♂ Stat. in Tides { 9.6 9.4	frosts quite
28 Th.		St. Simon & St. Jude. ♂ ♀ C. Tides { 9.9 9.6	
29 Fr.		Stat. Liberty unveiled 1886 Tides { 10.8	general.
30 Sa.		All Hallow's Eve. Old Time Ball Reading, Vt. { 9.6 10.5	
31 C		19th S.a.Tr. Christ the King. { 9.6 10.7	Windy.

Disbelieve two thirds of the stories you hear in the neighborhood and say nothing about the rest.

Bank celery.

Get out your seeds and put them away for next season but be sure they are well dried out. Store in papers.

The tasty scallop comes along about now.

Domestic storms—as well as others—brew this month.

Now enjoy Nature's harvest to the fullest—your barns full and cellars laden and your pantry shelves weighed down with edibles. And in this give thanks to the ever generous Lord and have a mind for the poor this winter even though there be grasshoppers among them.

Colored leaves dipped in wax make nice place markers.

Farmer's millennium; food clothing, house, medical attention, transportation, communication, elimination of drudgery, and security. Like the little boy looking for heaven, perhaps, we are not so far from this millennium as we think.

Being a landlord you have no doubt come to recognise a certain deafness among your tenants about the time rent is due: being a tenant you understand how deafness is most easily cured by a kind and understanding attitude.

Ever try storing away a few ferns and other greenery in your root cellar—or ice house—to be used as next Christmas' greenery?

A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men.

1943]

NOVEMBER, ELEVENTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

☉'s Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	14s.	18	7	16	10	13	17	51	19	19	22	25	20	40
	2	14	37	8	16	27	14	18	07	20	19	36	26	20	52
	3	14	56	9	16	45	15	18	23	21	19	50	27	21	03
	4	15	15	10	17	02	16	18	38	22	20	03	28	21	14
	5	15	33	11	17	19	17	18	53	23	20	16	29	21	25
	6	15	52	12	17	35	18	19	08	24	20	28	30	21	35

☾ First Quarter, 4th day, 11 h. 22 m., evening, W.

☉ Full Moon, 11th day, 9 h. 26 m., evening, E.

☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 6 h. 43 m., evening, W.

☉ New Moon, 27th day, 11 h. 23 m., morning, E.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	☉ Rises. h. m.	☉ Key	☉ Sets. h. m.	☉ Key	Length of Days. m.	Sun. in Slow. Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn. h. Even. h.	D's Place	D Sets. h. m.	D Key	D Souths. h. m.
305	1	M.	7 16	N	5 38	D	10 22	28 4	2 2 ¹ / ₄	Sgr	8 38	C	3 44
306	2	Tu.	7 18	N	5 37	D	10 19	28 5	2 3 ³ / ₄	Cap	9 34	B	4 41
307	3	W.	7 19	N	5 36	D	10 17	28 6	3 1 ¹ / ₂	Cap	10 36	C	5 39
308	4	Th.	7 20	N	5 35	D	10 14	28 7	4 1 ¹ / ₂	Aqr	11 42	C	6 37
309	5	Fr.	7 21	N	5 33	D	10 12	28 8	5 1 ¹ / ₂	Aqr	morn		7 32
310	6	Sa.	7 23	N	5 32	D	10 09	28 9	6 1 ¹ / ₂	Psc	12 52	E	8 26
311	7	S.	7 24	N	5 31	D	10 07	28 10	7 3 ³ / ₄	Psc	2 02	F	9 18
312	8	M.	7 25	N	5 30	D	10 05	28 11	8 3 ³ / ₄	Ari	3 12	H	10 09
313	9	Tu.	7 26	N	5 29	D	10 02	28 12	9 1 ¹ / ₂	Ari	4 22	I	10 59
314	10	W.	7 28	N	5 28	D	10 00	28 13	10 1 ¹ / ₂	Tau	5 32	K	11 50
315	11	Th.	7 29	O	5 27	C	9 58	28	11 1 ¹ / ₄	Tau	rises		morn
316	12	Fr.	7 30	O	5 26	C	9 55	28 14	—	Tau	6 19	D	12 40
317	13	Sa.	7 31	O	5 25	C	9 53	28 15	0 1 ¹ / ₂	G'm	6 59	C	1 31
318	14	S.	7 33	O	5 24	C	9 51	28 16	1 1 ¹ / ₄	G'm	7 43	B	2 23
319	15	M.	7 34	O	5 23	C	9 49	29 17	2 2 1 ¹ / ₄	Cnc	8 31	B	3 14
320	16	Tu.	7 35	O	5 22	C	9 47	29 18	2 3 ³ / ₄	Cnc	9 23	B	4 05
321	17	W.	7 36	O	5 21	C	9 45	29 19	3 3 ³ / ₄	Cnc	10 17	C	4 54
322	18	Th.	7 38	O	5 20	C	9 42	29 20	4 1 ¹ / ₂	Leo	11 13	C	5 41
323	19	Fr.	7 39	O	5 19	C	9 40	29 21	5 1 ¹ / ₄	Leo	morn		6 27
324	20	Sa.	7 40	O	5 19	C	9 38	30 22	6 1 ¹ / ₄	Vir	12 10	D	7 12
325	21	S.	7 41	O	5 18	C	9 36	30 23	7 7 1 ¹ / ₄	Vir	1 09	F	7 55
326	22	M.	7 43	O	5 17	C	9 35	30 24	7 3 ³ / ₄	Vir	2 08	G	8 39
327	23	Tu.	7 44	P	5 17	B	9 33	30 25	8 3 ³ / ₄	Lib	3 08	H	9 23
328	24	W.	7 45	P	5 16	B	9 31	31 27	9 1 ¹ / ₂	Lib	4 10	J	10 08
329	25	Th.	7 46	P	5 15	B	9 29	31 28	10 1 ¹ / ₄	Sco	5 14	L	10 55
330	26	Fr.	7 47	P	5 15	B	9 27	31 29	10 3 ³ / ₄	Sco	6 20	M	11 45
331	27	Sa.	7 48	P	5 14	B	9 26	32	11 1 ¹ / ₂	Sgr	sets		12 38
332	28	S.	7 50	P	5 14	B	9 24	32 1	0 0 1 ¹ / ₄	Sgr	6 30	C	1 34
333	29	M.	7 51	P	5 13	B	9 23	32 2	0 3 ³ / ₄	Cap	7 24	B	2 33
334	30	Tu.	7 52	P	5 13	B	9 21	33 3	1 3 ³ / ₄	Cap	8 26	B	3 33



The roots go deeper into the darkness now
Of earth as rich as time. They lift the rain
From long ago to buds on the latest bough.
No country weather comes or clears in vain.

D. M.	D. W.	Aspects, Holidays, Heights of High Water, Weather, etc.	Farmer's Calendar.
1	M.	All Saints. Tides { ^{9.5} / _{10.6}	Scattered
2	Tu.	Gen. election exc. cert. states C runs { ^{9.4} / _{low. 10.5}	clouds.
3	W.	St. Hubert's. ♀ in ♂. Tides { ^{9.2} / _{10.3}	
4	Th.	Eugene Field d. 1895 Tides { ^{9.0} / _{10.0}	Colder
5	Fr.	Fawkes Day Tides { ^{9.0} / _{9.8}	these
6	Sa.	Roses blooming New Zealand C in Perl. Tides { ^{9.1} / _{9.7}	days.
7	C	20th S. a. Tr. Tides { ^{9.4} / _{9.8}	
8	M.	S. Bernhardt Am. debut 1830 Tides { ^{9.8} / _{9.9}	Windy
9	Tu.	C. I. O. org. 1938 C on Eq. Tides { ^{10.2} / _{10.0}	and
10	W.	♂ ☿ ☉ Sup. ♀ in ☿. { ^{10.6} / _{10.1}	rainy.
11	Th.	Armistice Day Tides { ^{10.8} / _{10.1}	
12	Fr.	St. Martin. Tides { ^{10.9} / _{10.9}	Rough winds.
13	Sa.	Indian summer begins. ☼ ☾ ☽ ☿ ☿. { ^{9.9} / _{10.8}	
14	C	21st S. a. Tr. ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. { ^{9.6} / _{10.5}	
15	M.	1st Newspaper prod. at sea 1899 C runs { ^{9.8} / _{low. 10.2}	Fine
16	Tu.	M. Standish disc. Indian corn 1620 ♀ Gr. El. W. Tides { ^{9.7} / _{9.7}	
17	W.	Suez Canal op. 1869 Tides { ^{8.5} / _{9.8}	days.
18	Th.	Panama Canal treaty sg'd. 1903 Tides { ^{8.2} / _{8.9}	
19	Fr.	☐ ☌ ☉ ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. C in Apo. { ^{8.1} / _{8.6}	Mild
20	Sa.	Publ. Date ☼ in OFA ♀ Aph. Tides { ^{8.0} / _{8.4}	awhile.
21	C	22nd S. af. Tr. Presentation at Temple { ^{8.1} / _{8.8}	
22	M.	St. Cecilia. ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. Tides { ^{8.4} / _{8.4}	Most
23	Tu.	Rumania joined Axis 1940 ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. C on Eq. { ^{8.8} / _{8.6}	
24	W.	Robin Hood d. 1247 Tides { ^{9.2} / _{8.8}	likely snow.
25	Th.	Thanksgiving. St. Catherine. Tides { ^{9.7} / _{9.1}	
26	Fr.	Eddystone Light dist. 1703 { ^{10.2} / _{9.8}	Boisterous
27	Sa.	S.S. Portland sank 1898 (9-10 A.M.) Tides { ^{10.6} / _—	and
28	C	1st S. in Ad. ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. ♂ near est ⊕ { ^{9.5} / _{10.9}	
29	M.	Winston Churchill b. 1874 ☼ ☽ ☾ ☿ ☿. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{11.1}	
30	Tu.	St. Andrew. C runs low. Tides { ^{9.6} / _{11.1}	colder.

A man could do worse by himself than to make a study of the lives of our saints. It is in the saints we see the happy mingling of man and God.

Sixteenth century prophet Doctor Nostradamus foresaw this nation with Thursday as its national holiday (Thanksgiving) and winning increasing "fame, praise, and domination in the world."

One of the amazing exhibits of the 1942 Boston Flower Show was that of 56 different kinds of lily bulbs ordinarily blooming from May to October—all in bloom on the same day in March. As a farmer of course you know how this was done.

If your chicken house is sufficiently removed from your house, odd bits of grain will attract rats there—and if there are sufficient of these, weasels will appear and kill the rats—which is then the time to move your chickens to some other place and start all over again.

A new cycle of sun spots began in 1933 so don't look to same for a change in luck or weather for a while yet as this one lasts until 1961.

Do not confuse shooting stars—traditionally plentiful this month—with man's pitiful imitations.

Fogs may be thick—wisdom will show through them.

In baking Pa's boots the oven door should be left slightly ajar, the tops tested with a fork every so often, and position changed to insure an even hardness. A slight burning odor will indicate when they should be re-

Not all cocker litters turn out to be cockers.

1943]

DECEMBER, TWELFTH MONTH.

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS.

G's Declination.	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/	Days.	0	/
	1	21s.	45	7	22	34	13	23	08	19	23	25	25	23	25
	2	21	54	8	22	41	14	23	12	20	23	26	26	23	23
	3	22	03	9	22	47	15	23	15	21	23	26	27	23	21
	4	22	11	10	22	53	16	23	18	22	23	27	28	23	18
	5	22	19	11	22	58	17	23	21	23	23	26	29	23	15
	6	22	27	12	23	03	18	23	22	24	23	26	30	23	12

☾ First Quarter, 4th day, 7 h. 03 m., morning, E.

☾ Full Moon, 11th day, 12 h. 24 m., evening, W.

☾ Last Quarter, 19th day, 4 h. 03 m., evening, W.

● New Moon, 26th day, 11 h. 50 m., evening, W.

KEY LETTERS REFER TO CORRECTIONS TABLE, PAGE 7, FOR ALL POINTS OUTSIDE NEW ENGLAND.

Day of Year	Day of Month	Day of the Week	Rises. h. m.	Key	Sets. h. m.	Key	Length of Days. h. m.	Sun Slow. m.	Moon's Age	Full Sea, Boston. Morn Even	D's Place	D Sets. h. m.	Key	D Souths. h. m.
335	1	W.	7 53	P	5 13	B	9 20	33	4	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aqr	9 33	C	4 32
336	2	Th.	7 54	P	5 12	B	9 18	33	5	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Aqr	10 43	D	5 29
337	3	Fr.	7 55	P	5 12	B	9 17	34	6	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Psc	morn		6 23
338	4	Sa.	7 56	P	5 12	B	9 16	34	7	5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Psc	12 53	F	7 16
339	5	S.	7 57	P	5 12	B	9 14	34	8	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ari	1 03	G	8 06
340	6	M.	7 58	P	5 11	B	9 13	35	9	7 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ari	2 12	I	8 55
341	7	Tu.	7 59	P	5 11	B	9 12	35	10	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tau	3 20	J	9 44
342	8	W.	8 00	P	5 11	B	9 11	36	11	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tau	4 27	L	10 33
343	9	Th.	8 01	P	5 11	B	9 10	36	12	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Tau	5 33	M	11 23
344	10	Fr.	8 02	P	5 11	B	9 09	37	14	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ G'm	6 37	O	morn
345	11	Sa.	8 03	P	5 11	B	9 09	37	○	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	G'm	rises		12 13
346	12	S.	8 03	P	5 11	B	9 08	38	15	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ G'm	6 22	B	1 05
347	13	M.	8 04	P	5 12	B	9 07	38	16	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Cnc	7 12	B	1 56
348	14	Tu.	8 05	P	5 12	B	9 07	38	17	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cnc	8 06	B	2 46
349	15	W.	8 06	Q	5 12	A	9 06	39	18	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Leo	9 02	C	3 34
350	16	Th.	8 07	Q	5 12	A	9 06	39	19	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Leo	9 59	D	4 21
351	17	Fr.	8 07	Q	5 13	A	9 05	40	20	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 Leo	10 56	E	5 06
352	18	Sa.	8 08	Q	5 13	A	9 05	40	21	4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Vir	11 55	F	5 50
353	19	S.	8 09	Q	5 13	A	9 05	41	22	5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Vir	morn		6 33
354	20	M.	8 09	Q	5 14	A	9 04	41	23	6 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lib	12 54	H	7 16
355	21	Tu.	8 10	Q	5 14	A	9 04	42	24	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lib	1 53	I	7 59
356	22	W.	8 10	Q	5 15	A	9 04	42	25	7 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sco	2 55	K	8 44
357	23	Th.	8 11	Q	5 15	A	9 04	43	26	8 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Sco	3 59	L	9 32
358	24	Fr.	8 11	Q	5 16	A	9 04	43	27	9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 Sco	5 05	N	10 23
359	25	Sa.	8 11	Q	5 16	A	9 04	44	28	10 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sgr	6 14	O	11 18
360	26	S.	8 12	Q	5 17	A	9 04	44	●	11 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Sgr	sets		12 16
361	27	M.	8 12	Q	5 18	A	9 05	45	1	—	0 Cap	6 09	B	1 17
362	28	Tu.	8 13	Q	5 18	A	9 05	45	2	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cap	7 16	C	2 19
363	29	W.	8 13	Q	5 19	A	9 05	46	3	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aqr	8 28	D	3 19
364	30	Th.	8 13	Q	5 20	A	9 06	46	4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aqr	9 40	E	4 17
365	31	Fr.	8 13	P	5 20	B	9 07	47	5	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Psc	10 53	G	5 12



It is no longer I, and mine, my grief,
My gladdened heart, my luck, my will be done,
But all mankind at home on earth in peace
That needs our passion with our wisdom now.

[illegible]

VENUS, MARS, JUPITER AND SATURN, 1943.

Below are given the times of the rising or setting of the Planets named, on the first, eleventh and twenty-first days of each month. The time of the rising or setting of any one of said Planets between the days named may be found with sufficient accuracy by interpolation. For explanation of keys (used in adjusting times given, to your town) see page 5.

1943	VENUS h. m.	Key	MARS h. m.	Key	JUPITER h. m.	Key	SATURN h. m.	Key
JANUARY 1st	sets 6 09P.M.	B	rises 6 10A.M.	P	rises 6 07P.M.	A	sets 5 41A.M.	P
" 11th	" 6 33P.M.	B	" 6 05A.M.	P	" 5 21P.M.	A	" 4 59A.M.	P
" 21st	" 6 58P.M.	D	" 5 59A.M.	Q	sets 7 35A.M.	Q	" 4 18A.M.	P
FEBRUARY 1st	sets 7 27P.M.	E	rises 5 51A.M.	Q	sets 6 47A.M.	Q	sets 3 34A.M.	P
" 11th	" 7 52P.M.	G	" 5 43A.M.	Q	" 6 04A.M.	Q	" 2 55A.M.	P
" 21st	" 8 17P.M.	H	" 5 32A.M.	P	" 5 22A.M.	Q	" 2 16A.M.	P
MARCH 1st	sets 8 36P.M.	J	rises 5 22A.M.	P	sets 4 49A.M.	Q	sets 1 46A.M.	P
" 11th	" 9 01P.M.	K	" 5 08A.M.	P	" 4 09A.M.	Q	" 1 10A.M.	P
" 21st	" 9 25P.M.	M	" 4 52A.M.	O	" 3 30A.M.	Q	" 12 30A.M.	P
APRIL 1st	sets 9 52P.M.	O	rises 4 33A.M.	N	sets 2 49A.M.	Q	sets 11 52P.M.	P
" 11th	" 10 17P.M.	P	" 4 14A.M.	N	" 2 13A.M.	Q	" 11 17P.M.	P
" 21st	" 10 40P.M.	Q	" 3 54A.M.	M	" 1 37A.M.	Q	" 10 43P.M.	P
MAY 1st	sets 11 00P.M.	Q	rises 3 33A.M.	L	sets 1 03A.M.	Q	sets 10 09P.M.	P
" 11th	" 11 16P.M.	Q	" 3 11A.M.	K	" 12 25A.M.	Q	" 9 36P.M.	P
" 21st	" 11 24P.M.	Q	" 2 49A.M.	J	" 11 52P.M.	Q	" 9 03P.M.	P
JUNE 1st	sets 11 26P.M.	Q	rises 2 24A.M.	I	sets 11 15P.M.	P	sets 8 26P.M.	P
" 11th	" 11 21P.M.	P	" 2 02A.M.	H	" 10 43P.M.	P	rises 5 06A.M.	B
" 21st	" 11 09P.M.	O	" 1 39A.M.	G	" 10 10P.M.	P	" 4 32A.M.	B
JULY 1st	sets 10 51P.M.	N	rises 1 16A.M.	F	sets 9 38P.M.	P	rises 3 57A.M.	B
" 11th	" 10 29P.M.	M	" 12 52A.M.	E	" 9 05P.M.	P	" 3 23A.M.	B
" 21st	" 10 01P.M.	K	" 12 30A.M.	D	sets 8 33P.M.	P	" 2 48A.M.	A
AUGUST 1st	sets 9 23P.M.	J	rises 12 06A.M.	D	rises 5 31A.M.	B	rises 2 10A.M.	A
" 11th	" 8 41P.M.	I	" 11 44P.M.	C	" 5 03A.M.	C	" 1 34A.M.	A
" 21st	" 7 51P.M.	H	" 11 23P.M.	C	" 4 35A.M.	C	" 12 55A.M.	A
SEPTEMBER 1st	sets 6 49P.M.	I	rises 10 59P.M.	B	rises 4 04A.M.	C	rises 12 15A.M.	A
" 11th	rises 5 55A.M.	I	" 10 35P.M.	B	" 3 35A.M.	C	" 11 38P.M.	A
" 21st	" 4 52A.M.	H	" 10 10P.M.	B	" 3 06A.M.	C	" 11 01P.M.	A
OCTOBER 1st	rises 4 07A.M.	G	rises 9 44P.M.	A	rises 2 37A.M.	D	rises 10 22P.M.	A
" 11th	" 3 40A.M.	G	" 9 13P.M.	A	" 2 06A.M.	D	" 9 43P.M.	A
" 21st	" 3 27A.M.	G	" 8 38P.M.	A	" 1 35A.M.	D	" 9 03P.M.	A
NOVEMBER 1st	rises 3 25A.M.	H	rises 7 53P.M.	A	rises 12 56A.M.	D	rises 8 19P.M.	A
" 11th	" 3 26A.M.	I	" 7 05P.M.	A	" 12 22A.M.	D	" 7 37P.M.	A
" 21st	" 3 41A.M.	J	" 6 12P.M.	A	" 11 47P.M.	D	" 6 55P.M.	A
DECEMBER 1st	rises 3 55A.M.	K	rises 5 16P.M.	A	rises 11 10P.M.	D	rises 6 13P.M.	A
" 11th	" 4 12A.M.	L	sets 7 39A.M.	Q	" 10 32P.M.	D	" 5 31P.M.	A
" 21st	" 4 31A.M.	M	" 6 45A.M.	Q	" 9 52P.M.	D	sets 7 42A.M.	Q
" 31st	" 4 51A.M.	N	" 5 56A.M.	Q	" 9 11P.M.	D	" 6 59A.M.	Q

LENGTH OF TWILIGHT

Subtract from time of sunrise for dawn.

Add to time of sunset for dark

Latitude	25°N to 30°N	31°N to 36°N	37°N to 42°N	43°N to 47°N	48°N to 49°N
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Jan. 1 to Apr. 11	1 20	1 26	1 33	1 42	1 50
Apr. 11 to May 3	1 23	1 28	1 39	1 51	2 04
May 3 to May 15	1 26	1 34	1 47	2 02	2 22
May 15 to May 26	1 29	1 38	1 52	2 13	2 42
May 26 to July 23	1 32	1 43	1 59	2 27	—
July 23 to Aug. 4	1 29	1 38	1 52	2 13	2 42
Aug. 4 to Aug. 15	1 26	1 34	1 47	2 02	2 22
Aug. 15 to Sept. 6	1 23	1 28	1 39	1 51	2 04
Sept. 6 to Dec. 31	1 20	1 26	1 33	1 42	1 50

MORNING AND EVENING STARS, 1943

(A Planet is called Morning Star when it is above the horizon at sunrise, and Evening Star when it is above the horizon at sunset. More precisely, it is a Morning Star when it is less than 180° west of the Sun in right ascension and Evening Star when it is less than 180° east. When the planet is near conjunction or opposition, the distinction is unimportant.)

Mercury will be favorably situated for being seen as an Evening Star when near its greatest eastern elongations, about January 8, April 30, August 29, and December 22. On these dates it will set 1h 30m, 1h 51m, 0h 46m, and 1h 24m, respectively, after sunset. It will be seen as a Morning Star when near its greatest western elongations, about February 28, June 18, and October 10, on which dates it will rise 1h 00m, 1h 4m, and 1h 31m, respectively, before sunrise.

Venus will be an Evening Star until September 5 and a Morning Star for the remainder of the year. Venus attains maximum brilliancy on July 31 and October 13.

Mars will be a Morning Star until December 5 when it comes into opposition with the Sun. It will be an Evening Star from December 5 until the end of the year.

Jupiter will be seen as a Morning Star until January 11 and from July 30 until the end of the year. From opposition to the Sun on January 11 to conjunction on July 30 it will be an Evening Star.

Saturn graces the evening sky as an Evening Star until it reaches conjunction with the Sun on June 7, and again after it passes opposition on December 15. From June 7 to December 15 the Planet will be a Morning Star primarily visible in the hours after midnight.

THE SEASONS, 1943

By definition the boundary points of the four seasons are the two equinoxes, vernal and autumnal, and the two solstices, summer and winter. These four points refer to particular positions reached by the sun during its annual journey around the zodiac.

As the earth is divided into northern and southern hemispheres by the equator, so the sky is divided into northern and southern hemispheres which envelop the northern and southern hemispheres of the earth respectively and are separated by an imaginary boundary circle called the celestial equator. The equinoxes are those two points on the celestial equator at which the sun crosses from the one celestial hemisphere into the other. The vernal equinox is that point at which the sun passes from the southern into the northern hemisphere, at which time spring begins in the northern hemisphere, while the autumnal equinox is the equivalent point at which the sun passes out of the northern celestial hemisphere into the southern to bring the beginning of autumn. The summer solstice marks the point at which the sun is farthest north of the celestial equator, at which time it passes overhead for observers on the Tropic of Cancer, while the winter solstice is the like point which marks the limit of the sun's journey south of the celestial equator. Then the sun passes overhead for observers on the Tropic of Capricorn. The sun's attainments of the solstices mark the beginning of summer and winter respectively in the northern hemisphere.

Also, see page four for dates the seasons begin.

AVERAGE DATES FIRST AND LAST KILLING FROSTS

Boston	Apr. 14 — Oct. 26
Albany	Apr. 24 — Oct. 15
Harrisburg	Apr. 9 — Oct. 23
Cincinnati	Apr. 8 — Oct. 23
Toledo	Apr. 22 — Oct. 18
Chicago	Apr. 16 — Oct. 19
Detroit	Apr. 28 — Oct. 15
Duluth	May 6 — Oct. 5
Bismarck	May 11 — Sept. 21
Omaha	Apr. 14 — Oct. 15

Richmond	Mar. 31 — Nov. 2
Raleigh	Mar. 27 — Nov. 5
Macon	Mar. 14 — Nov. 14
Del Rio	Feb. 23 — Nov. 27
Helena	May 7 — Sept. 29
Santa Fe	Apr. 25 — Oct. 19
Tucson	Mar. 11 — Nov. 9
Yuma	Jan. 20 — Dec. 20
Portland, Ore. . . .	Mar. 15 — Nov. 21
San Francisco	Jan. 13 — Dec. 29

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1943

In the year 1943 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun*, February 4, 1943, visible as a Partial Eclipse in the western United States. Visible as a Total Eclipse along a band about 130 miles wide that extends from a point in the Klondike along the Alaskan Peninsula, across the Pacific Ocean and the Island of Hokkaido, to a point just west of Vladivostok. The Eclipse begins in the Klondike in longitude $129^{\circ} 51'$ west of Greenwich, latitude $47^{\circ} 01'$ north, and ends in Siberia, in longitude $135^{\circ} 31'$ east of Greenwich, latitude $66^{\circ} 31'$ north. The greatest duration of the total phase is 2 minutes, 39 seconds. Visible as a Partial Eclipse in the Pacific Ocean from within the Arctic Circle on the North to the Philippines, the Caroline, Marshall, Gilbert and Hawaiian Islands on the South, in the Rocky Mountain and West Coast States, and in Eastern China, Manchukuo, Japan and eastern Siberia. In Arizona, Utah, Idaho and western Montana the Partial Eclipse will begin shortly before sunset. In Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington the Partial Eclipse will be nearly over at sunset.

II. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, February 19-20, 1943, visible in the United States. It will be visible along the Atlantic Coast in the early morning hours of February 20th, along the Pacific Coast in the late evening hours of February 19. Magnitude of the Eclipse 0.767 (Moon's diameter = 1). The beginning will be visible generally in Europe, Africa, with the exception of the eastern part, the Atlantic Ocean, North America, South America, and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The ending will be visible generally in western Europe, the extreme north-western part of Africa, the North Atlantic Ocean and western part of the South Atlantic Ocean, North America, South America, the eastern and central part of the Pacific Ocean, and the northeastern extremity of Asia. The circumstances of the Eclipse are as follows:

Moon enters penumbra	February 19, 10:43 P.M. (Eastern War Time)
Moon enters umbra	February 20, 12:03 A.M.
Middle of the eclipse	1:38 A.M.
Moon leaves umbra	3:13 A.M.
Moon leaves penumbra	4:32 A.M.

III. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun*, August 1, 1943, invisible in the United States. Visible as an Annular Eclipse in a band about 230 miles wide, extending across the South Pacific Ocean from a point 650 miles southwest of New Zealand to a point about 2100 miles east of the Cape of Good Hope, as a Partial Eclipse in Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands Indies, the Malay States and eastern Madagascar.

IV. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon*, August 15, 1943, invisible in the United States. The beginning will be visible generally in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, Antarctica, Australia and New Zealand, the Indian Ocean, Asia, south-eastern Europe, and Africa, with the exception of the northwestern part. The ending will be visible generally in Asia, except the northeastern part, Australia except the extreme eastern part, Antarctica, the Indian Ocean, Europe, Africa, the eastern extremity of South America, and the eastern and southern parts of the Atlantic Ocean.

OCCULTATIONS OF ALDEBARAN, 1943

The Moon will occult the bright star Aldebaran (Alpha Tauri) in 1943 for observers at and near Boston as follows:

	Immersion	Emersion
January 16	10:32 P.M.	11:58 P.M.
April 8	10:50 P.M.	Below horizon

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS USED IN THE OLD FARMER'S ALMANAC

The Sun is the pivot about which eight Planets and many smaller bodies, called collectively the Asteroids, revolve. The principal Planets, in order of distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Of these Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn are brilliantly conspicuous to the naked eye, and Mercury also is bright but found only with some difficulty. A Planet may be distinguished from the "fixed" stars by its comparatively steady light and, if watched for a few nights, by the fact that it does not remain fixed relative to apparently neighboring stars. Each Planet, except Mercury, Venus, and Pluto, is likewise the pivot for the revolution of a Moon or moons. Of these only the Moon which revolves about the Earth is visible to the naked eye. In aggregate these several bodies largely constitute the **SOLAR SYSTEM**.

Because each member of the solar system except the pivotal Sun moves constantly along a closed path unique to it and at its own particular speed, the relative positions of the members of the system as seen from the Earth constantly change. A description of the relative position of two or more of these bodies at any time is called the **ASPECT** of the bodies.

The most general possible description of the position of a member of the solar system with respect to the Sun is through its elongation. **ELONGATION** is the apparent angular distance of the member from the Sun as seen from the Earth. The maximum possible value of the elongation is 180° at which time the Sun and the Moon or Planet would appear on opposite sides of the sky. The term applied to this particular aspect is **OPPOSITION** (δ). One also distinguishes an elongation of exactly 90° by the term **QUADRATURE** ($\square$) which means that the Moon or a Planet lies a quarter turn of the sky either east or west of the Sun. Of most general application is the term **CONJUNCTION** (δ), used with reference to any two heavenly bodies and referring to the moment of their closest apparent approach to each other. When an object is at or near conjunction with the Sun, it is invisible, lost in the sun's glare.

The four principal **PHASES OF THE MOON** are closely related to aspects of the Moon and Sun. **NEW MOON** occurs when the Sun and Moon are in conjunction, **FIRST QUARTER** when the Moon is almost exactly in quadrature east, or, more precisely, when, of the side toward the Earth, exactly one half is illuminated, **FULL MOON** when the Moon reaches opposition, and **LAST QUARTER** when the Moon is almost exactly in quadrature west. A more general definition of the Moon's phase is the **MOON'S AGE**. This is reckoned in days starting at New Moon. The Moon's maximum age is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, representing the average time which elapses between successive New Moons. **MOON SOUTHS** denote the times when the Moon is exactly above the south point of the observer's horizon.

Of the Moon and the eight Planets, Mercury and Venus alone never reach quadrature or opposition. Because their orbits about the Sun are smaller than the Earth's, they appear to oscillate from one side of the Sun to the other and back, attaining maximum elongations which average 47° for Venus and 23° for Mercury. Since Mercury is always therefore on the average less than 23° from the Sun, it is difficult to see and is most easily visible only at or near the times of its **GREATEST ELONGATIONS** as given under Aspects in the Calendar pages. Between the times of greatest elongation, Mercury and Venus are in conjunction with the Sun, once with the Planet between the Earth and Sun and again, half a revolution later, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth. The former conjunction is denoted as **INFERIOR**, the latter as **SUPERIOR**. Conjunctions of the other Planets are always superior.

The sequence of major aspects for Mercury and Venus is inferior conjunction, greatest elongation west, superior conjunction, greatest elongation east and back to inferior conjunction again. For the other planets the sequence is conjunction, quadrature west, opposition, quadrature east, and back to conjunction again.

Just before a Planet comes to opposition, its apparent movement from right to left across the background of stars stops. For a time the Planet moves from left to right before once again it becomes stationary and thereafter resumes its normal progress toward the left. The so-called **STATIONARY POINTS** define the limits of this retrograde motion. Opposition occurs on a day about midway between the dates on which the Planet is stationary.

Since by the Law of Gravitation the closed orbit of one body about a second must be an ellipse inside which the controlling member of the pair occupies an off-center position, the distance separating the one from the other will vary between a minimum and a maximum value during one complete revolution. When a Planet in revolving about the Sun reaches the point of its orbit that lies closest to the Sun, it is said to be in *PERIHELION*, while at its furthest point, it is said to be in *APHELION*. Synonymous terms applied to the Moon's revolution about the Earth are *PERIGEE* and *APOGEE*.

Because the orbits of the Moon and the Planets lie nearly in one plane, that of the Earth's orbit about the Sun, these objects will never be found far from the path which the Sun apparently traces out in the sky due to the Earth's annual revolution about it. This apparent annual path of the Sun is called the *ECLIPTIC*. It is a circle that divides the sky into two hemispheres. When a Planet or the Moon in its motion crosses the ecliptic, it is said to be at a *NODE*. If its motion carries it from north of the ecliptic to south of it, the node is called the *DESCENDING NODE* ($\cap$); a crossing in the opposite direction occurs at the *ASCENDING NODE* ($\cap$).

More accurately the Moon and Planets never wander outside a belt of sky that has a width of sixteen degrees and the center line of which is the ecliptic. This belt is called *THE ZODIAC*. The ancients divided the Zodiac into twelve equal divisions called signs and gave to each division the name of the constellation found within it. One speaks then of the *SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC*, which are in order: Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. The *MOON'S PLACE* as tabulated in the Almanac refers to the sign of the Zodiac in which the Moon lies.

When conjunction or opposition of the Sun and Moon occurs with the Moon at or near a node, there will be an *ECLIPSE*. At conjunction the eclipse will be a *SOLAR ECLIPSE*, at opposition a *LUNAR ECLIPSE*, since the Moon will enter the shadow of the Earth. This shadow in the region through which the Moon passes during an eclipse consists of a central portion of deep shadow, the *UMBRA*, surrounded by a concentric area of partial shadow, the *PENUMBRA*. An eclipse may be *PARTIAL* or *TOTAL* according as the body is partly or wholly obscured. A lunar eclipse is partial or total only in respect to that degree to which the Moon enters the umbra of the earth's shadow. If the Moon passes only through the penumbra, the phenomenon is called an *APPULSE*. An eclipse of the Sun may be partial or total or it may be an *ANNULAR ECLIPSE*, in which case the Moon, though it becomes centered on the disk of the Sun, is so far from the Earth that its apparent diameter is less than the Sun's, so that a ring, or annulus, of sunlight shows around the Moon. *OCCULTATIONS* are eclipses of stars by the Moon. Most conspicuous of these to the naked eye are the occultations of the bright star Aldebaran, the times for which are tabulated in the Almanac, page 33.

Of the terms used in the Almanac under *CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES*, Epact and Roman Indiction are used in reckoning ecclesiastical calendars. *EPACT* is the age at the year's beginning of a fictitious "calendar Moon" used in determining the date of Easter, which is defined as the first Sunday after the first full "calendar Moon" following the Sun's passage of the vernal equinox. *ROMAN INDICTION* is an arbitrary cycle of 15 years, of which the year "1" of the first cycle was the year 313 A.D. The Dominical Letter, Golden Number, and Year of the Solar Cycle find use in reckoning civil calendars. The letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G being applied to the first seven days of any common year, the *DOMINICAL LETTER* for that year is the letter thus pertaining to the first Sunday. There are two Dominical letters for Leap Years, the one normally arrived at in the sequence from preceding years which applies until the first Sunday in March, and the next letter in the sequence for the first Sunday in March and successive Sundays remaining in the year. The *GOLDEN NUMBER* is the number of the year in the Metonic Cycle, a cycle of 19 years which is so close to 235 lunar months that in years which have the same Golden Number the Moon's phases recur on the same dates. The *SOLAR CYCLE* is a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, in the ancient Julian calendar, fell on the same days of the year. The *JULIAN PERIOD* is a period which harmonizes chronological cycles. Its length is 7980 Julian years, being the least common multiple of the solar cycle, the Metonic cycle, and the Roman indiction. The first year of the Julian Period was 4713 B.C. which was the year "1" in each of the three component cycles. The designation of a year in the Julian Period is intelligible to any chronologist, whatever may be his religion.

TIDE CORRECTIONS

For full explanation of use, see page 5.

To obtain the time and height of high water at any place, apply the differences in accordance with the sign given to the daily predictions for Boston (Commonwealth Piers). Where a value in the "height difference" column is preceded by a *, the height at Boston should be multiplied by this ratio.

	<i>Time Differ- ence h.m.</i>	<i>Height Differ- ence Feet</i>		<i>Time Differ- ence h.m.</i>	<i>Height Differ- ence Feet</i>
MAINE			PENNSYLVANIA		
Augusta	+3 50	*0.4	Philadelphia . . .	+2 29	*0.5
Bangor	-0 05	+3.6	DELAWARE		
Bar Harbor	-0 33	+1.1	Rehoboth	-3 37	*0.4
Boothbay Harbor .	-0 20	-0.8	MARYLAND		
Eastport	-0 28	*1.9	Baltimore	-4 25	*0.1
Old Orchard	-0 10	-0.7	Ocean City	-3 57	*0.4
Portland	-0 10	-0.6	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Stonington	-0 30	+0.2	Washington	-3 08	*0.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE			VIRGINIA		
Hampton	+0 15	-1.2	Norfolk	-1 54	*0.3
MASSACHUSETTS			Virginia Beach . .	-3 14	*0.3
Fall River	-3 16	*0.5	NORTH CAROLINA		
Falmouth	-0 40	*1.1	Beaufort	-2 59	*0.3
Hyannisport	+0 45	*0.3	Carolina Beach . .	-3 30	*0.4
Lynn	+0 05	-0.2	SOUTH CAROLINA		
Marblehead	-0 05	-0.3	Myrtle Beach . . .	-3 45	*0.5
Marion	-3 16	*0.4	Charleston	-3 15	*0.5
Monument Beach .	-3 06	*0.4	GEORGIA		
Nantasket	+0 10	+0.1	St. Simon's Island	-2 51	*0.7
Nantucket	+0 50	*0.3	Savannah	-2 40	*0.8
New Bedford	-3 21	*0.4	Tybee Beach	-3 26	*0.8
Oak Bluffs	+0 05	*0.2	FLORIDA		
Onset	-3 06	*0.5	Daytona	-3 20	*0.4
Plymouth	0 00	+0.1	Fort Lauderdale .	-2 15	*0.3
Provincetown . . .	+0 15	-0.3	Jacksonville . . .	-0 40	*0.1
Scituate	-0 05	-0.5	Miami	-3 00	*0.3
Wellfleet	+0 20	+0.6	Palm Beach	-3 20	*0.3
Woods Hole	-3 01	*0.2	Port Everglades .	-2 15	*0.3
RHODE ISLAND			St. Augustine . . .	-2 20	*0.5
Block Island	-3 21	*0.3	St. Petersburg . .	+3 58	*0.2
Narragansett Pier	-3 31	*0.4	WASHINGTON		
Newport	-3 31	*0.4	Ilwaco	+1 44	-3.5
Providence	-3 11	*0.5	Port Townsend . .	+5 04	*0.5
Watch Hill	-2 06	*0.3	Seattle	+5 37	-2.0
CONNECTICUT			OREGON		
Long Island Sound	-0 02	*0.7	Astoria	+1 37	-3.3
New London	-1 47	*0.3	Cape Arago	+1 19	-4.8
NEW YORK			Yaquina Head . . .	+1 12	-3.7
Coney Island	-3 00	*0.5	CALIFORNIA		
Long Beach	-3 57	*0.5	Catalina Island . .	-1 33	-5.9
Long Island Sound	+0 08	*0.7	Crescent City . . .	+0 56	-5.0
New York City . . .	-2 50	*0.5	Eureka	+1 20	-5.0
Ocean Beach	-3 57	*0.4	Long Beach	-1 37	-5.5
Southampton	-3 22	*0.3	Monterey	-0 03	*0.4
NEW JERSEY			Point Mendocino .	+0 24	*0.4
Atlantic City	-3 57	*0.5	San Diego	-1 35	-5.9
Bayside	-0 24	*0.6	San Francisco . . .	+0 59	*0.4
Cape May	-3 37	*0.5	Santa Barbara . . .	-1 19	-6.0
Ocean City	-3 17	*0.4	Santa Cruz	+0 08	*0.4
Seabright					
to	-3 44	*0.5			
Seaside Park					

TECHNICALLY SPEAKING

Sunrise and sunset in the OFA are for the visible rising and setting of the sun's upper limb across the unobstructed horizon by an observer whose eyes are fifteen feet above ground level.

Twilight begins or ends when stars of the sixth magnitude disappear or appear at the zenith—or the sun is appr. 18 degrees below the horizon.

A NEW WORLD CALENDAR—1945

The World Calendar of 12 months and equal quarters is a widely supported plan for improving and stabilizing the civil calendar. It makes our calendar perpetual—every year the same.

Month-dates always come on the same week-days, instead of shifting from year to year as now. This is accomplished by making the 365th day of the year an extra day at the end of the 52nd week of the year, calling it an extra Saturday, Year-End Day, a World Holiday. Similarly, Leap-Year Day, every four years, is placed at the end of June, in the middle of the year, and is also regarded as an extra Saturday, and a World Holiday.

The World Calendar also brings logic and rhythm into the lengths of the months, and by so doing makes the quarters of the year equal. The first month of each quarter would be 31 days long, the next two 30 days each, so that each quarter is 91 days long, or exactly thirteen weeks. These equal quarters of 91 days correspond more closely to the seasons than is now the case. In the present calendar, with month lengths varying without rhyme or reason, the quarters are 90, 91 or 92 days long.

Louis J. Taber, past Master of the National Grange, wrote: "I would like to see one (a new calendar) which would render the making of comparisons simple and stable from month to month and year to year, which would fix the important holidays, such as, say, Easter, and would balance the year so that the quarters were at least identical, beginning and ending on the same day. If this were accomplished, it would be all that anyone could desire or expect of calendar reform." The World Calendar meets these requirements, of course. The question of a fixed Easter, however, lies outside the realm of the civil calendar. It is a religious question under church authorities.

Successful farming—whether it is cattle-raising, truck gardening, or tobacco-growing; whether it has to do with dairy herds, fruits, or staple crops—calls for exact measurements of time, and for statistics that are comparable year by year, month by month, week by week. The World Calendar, in which all the different time units are correlated at the end of each quarter, provides exactness and comparability.

Improved scientific methods are making the farmer, the stockman and the horticulturist as eager for a balanced calendar as any businessman. No longer is the progressive farmer satisfied to plant and harvest by the phases of the moon. Rural problems are now being solved more efficiently. The tiller of the soil goes in for a regular crop-rotation plan of three or four years' duration, dependent upon location, soil, climatic conditions, type of crop, market conditions, etc. The stockman, too, must keep accurate record of breeding time, of plant maturity, and similar matters.

He knows better now than formerly whether he is making or losing money. Modern methods are bringing him a sounder knowledge of bookkeeping, and machine implements are facilitating his field labors. The proper planning and calculating of crops call for a practical realization of "times and seasons." They also save in labor and outlay. Just as the farmer is everywhere abandoning the hit-or-miss methods, so is he demanding the scrapping of a haphazard calendar. Improved farm operation calls for an improved calendar.

The new calendar can go into effect in 1945 if preparations are made now. Fourteen nations (Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay) have already signified their readiness to adopt the new calendar, and the prospects are excellent for the United States to take the leadership in bringing about the important calendar change.

The World Calendar Association, with offices at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, will be glad to supply further details to interested readers of the Old Farmer's Almanac.

1943 GAME LAWS

Open seasons include both dates. "Rabbit" includes hare; "quail" includes "partridge" in South; "grouse" includes Canada grouse, sharptailed, ruffed (known as partridge in North and pheasant in South) and all other members of family, except prairie chickens, ptarmigan and sage hens. States marked (*) did not have complete laws available at press time. VERIFY these tables — we can not guarantee them.

♂ males only. *Season not announced. †Local exceptions.

State and Species	Seasons	Limits, Season	State and Species	Season	Limits, Season
Alabama			Delaware		
Deer	Nov. 20-Jan. 1 ♂	3	Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	6
Bear	No open season		Squirrel	Sept. 15-Nov. 1	
Rabbit	Oct. 1-Feb. 20		Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	
Squirrel	{ N-Oct. 1-Jan. 1	5	Pheasant	Nov. 15-Dec. 31 ♂	
Quail	{ S-Oct. 15-Jan. 15				
Pheasant	Dec. 1-Feb. 20				
Turkey	{ No open season				
	{ Nov. 20-Jan. 1† ♂				
	{ Mar. 20-Apr. 15† ♂				
Alaska			Florida		
Deer	Sept. 16-Nov. 15†	2†	Deer	Nov. 20-Dec. 31† ♂	2
Moose	{ N-Sept. 1-Oct. 31 ♂	1	Squirrel	Nov. 20-Feb. 15†	5
Bear	{ S-Nov. 16-Jan. 15 ♂	2†	Quail	Nov. 20-Feb. 15†	
Caribou	Sept. 1-June 20	2†	Grouse, pheasant	No open season	5
Mountain goat	Sept. 1-Oct. 31	2†	Turkey	Nov. 20-Feb. 15†	
Mountain sheep	Sept. 1-Oct. 31†	2†			
Grouse	No open season	2†			
Ptarmigan	{ Aug. 20-Jan. 31				
Arizona			Georgia		
Deer	{ S-Nov. 1-Nov. 30†	1	Deer	Nov. 15-Feb. 28† ♂	2
Bear	{ N-Oct. 16-Nov. 15† ♂		Bear	Nov. 20-Feb. 28	2
Elk	Oct. 16-Nov. 15	1	Squirrel	Oct. 1-Jan. 15†	
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Nov. 30† ♂	1	Quail	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	2
Abert Squirrel	Aug. 16-Nov. 15†	2	Grouse, ph's't	No open season	
Quail	Nov. 21-Dec. 20†		Turkey	Nov. 20-Mar. 1†	2
Grouse, pheasant	No open season	2	Rabbit	No closed season	
Turkey	Oct. 16-Nov. 15†				
Antelope (750 permits)	Sept. 19-Oct. 3† ♂	1			
Arkansas			Hawaii*		
Deer	{ Nov. 11-Nov. 15† ♂	1	Deer	Apr. 1-Oct. 31†	1
Bear	{ Dec. 9-Dec. 13† ♂		Quail	Nov. 1-Dec. 31†	
Bear	No open season	2	Pheasant	Nov. 1-Jan. 3 ♂	1
Squirrel	{ May 15-June 15†		Duck	No open season	
Quail	{ Oct. 1-Jan. 1	2†	Doves	Oct. 1-Dec. 31	1
Prairie chicken, pheasant	Dec. 1-Jan. 31		Shorebirds	No open season	
Turkey	No open season	2			
	Apr. 1-Apr. 15 ♂				
California			Idaho		
Deer	Aug 1-Oct. 15† ♂	2†	Deer, elk	Local seasons	1
Antelope (by permit)	May 20-June 20 ♂	2	Antelope	Local seasons	1
Bear	Oct. 15-Dec. 31†		Bear	Jan. 1-Dec. 31†	
Rabbit	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	2	Goat	Oct. 15-Oct. 31†	1
Squirrel	No open season		Sheep	No open season	
Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	2	Quail (Bob-white)	No open season	1
Grouse	No open season		Quail (others)	Sept. 7-Sept. 28†	
Pheasant	Nov. 15-Nov. 24 ♂	2	Grouse	Sept. 7-Sept. 28†	1
Turkey	No open season		Prairie chicken	No open season	
			Hun. partridge	Oct. 14-Nov. 15†	1
			Sage hen	No open season*	
			Pheasant	Local seasons	
Colorado			Illinois		
Deer	Oct. 10-Oct. 19† ♂	1	Deer	No open season	1
Elk	Nov. 1-Nov. 10† ♂	1	Rabbit	Nov. 10-Jan. 15	
Antlerless deer and elk by permit	Special seasons	1	Squirrel	Aug. 1-Nov. 15†	1
Bear	Oct. 1-Nov. 30		Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 10	
Sheep	No open season	1	Pheasant	Nov. 10-Nov. 19 ♂	1
Quail	Nov. 18-Nov. 20†		Turkey, grouse	No open season	
Grouse	{ No open season	1			
Prairie chicken					
Sage hen	Nov. 18-Nov. 20† ♂	1			
Pheasant	Oct. 1-Feb. 1				
Rabbit					
Connecticut			Indiana		
Deer	No open season	30	Deer	No open season	1
Rabbit	Nov. 1-Dec. 31		Rabbit	Nov. 10-Jan. 10	
Squirrel	Oct. 20-Nov. 28	30	Squirrel	Aug. 10-Oct. 8	1
Quail	No open season*		Quail	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	
Pheasant	Oct. 20-Nov. 28 ♂	15	Grouse	No open season	1
Grouse	Oct. 20-Nov. 28	15	Prairie chicken	No open season	
Hungarian partridge	No open season		Pheasant*	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	1
			Hun. partridge	No open season	
			Turkey, chukar partridge		
			Iowa		
			Deer	No open season	1
			Rabbit	Aug. 1-Mar. 1	
			Squirrel	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	1
			Pheasant	Nov. 12-Nov. 14† ♂	
			Quail	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	1
			Prairie chicken	No open season	
			Hungarian partridge	Nov. 12-Nov. 14†	

Kansas Deer Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant Prairie chicken	No open season Aug. 1-Jan. 1 Nov. 20-Nov. 30 No open season Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11† ♂ Oct. 20, 21*	25 6	Montana Deer Bear Elk Goat Sheep Caribou Grouse Quail, turkey Sage hen Hun. partridge Pheasant	Oct. 15-Nov. 15† ♂ Sept. 15-Oct. 15 Sept. 15-Nov. 15† Sept. 15-Oct. 24† No open season No open season } Sept. 21, 22, 23;* Aug. 17, 18, 19†* } Oct. 26-Nov. 16*	1 1 1 1
Kentucky Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse, pheasant, turkey	No open season Nov. 24-Jan. 9 Aug. 15-Oct. 31 Nov. 24-Jan. 9 No open season		Nebraska* Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail, grouse, prairie chicken, turkey Pheasant	No open season No closed season Oct. 1-Nov. 30 No open season* { Oct. 20-Nov. 2†* { Nov. 10-Nov. 16† ♂*	
Louisiana Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Pheasant, turkey	Nov. 15-Jan. 1 ♂ Nov. 1-Jan. 1 Oct. 1-Mar. 1 Oct. 1-Jan. 15 Dec. 1-Feb. 20 No open season	2 1 120 120	Nevada Deer Rabbit Quail Pheasant Grouse Sage hen	Oct. 4-Nov. 2 Nov. 1-Dec. 31† } Oct. 11-Oct. 25† Aug. 3-4†*	1
Maine Deer Moose Bear Rabbit Squirrel Pheasant Grouse	Local seasons No open season No closed season Oct. 1-Feb. 28† Oct. 1-Oct. 31 Nov. 1-Nov. 14 Oct. 1-Nov. 15	1 12	New Hampshire Deer Bear Rabbit, hare Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	Oct. 15-Dec. 16† No closed season Oct. 1-Feb. 1 Oct. 1-Nov. 1 Oct. 1-Oct. 31 Oct. 1-Dec. 1 Nov. 1-Nov. 16† ♂	1 25 4
Maryland Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant Turkey	Dec. 1-Dec. 12 ♂† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† { Sept. 15-Oct. 15 { Nov. 15-Dec. 31† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† Nov. 15-Dec. 31† ♂ Nov. 15-Dec. 31†	1 6 6 4	New Jersey Deer Rabbit, squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	Dec. 17-Dec. 21 ♂ Nov. 10-Dec. 15 Nov. 10-Dec. 15† Nov. 10-Dec. 15 Nov. 10-Dec. 15 ♂	1 30
Massachusetts Deer Rabbit, hare Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	Dec. 7-Dec. 12 Oct. 20-Feb. 15† Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20† Oct. 20-Nov. 20 Oct. 20-Nov. 20	1 15 20 15 6 ♂	New Mexico Deer Elk Bear Goat, sheep Antelope Quail (ex. bob-white & Mearns's) Blue grouse Prairie chicken Pheasant* Turkey Squirrel	Nov. 1-Nov. 15 ♂ Nov. 1-Nov. 15† ♂ Nov. 1-Nov. 15† No open season Shooting by permit† ♂ Nov. 10-Dec. 10* No open season No open season Nov. 5-Nov. 15† Nov. 5-Nov. 15	1 1 1† 50 2 5
Michigan Deer Deer (bow & arrow) Bear Rabbit Squirrel Grouse, prairie chicken Pheasant Quail and turkey Woodchuck	Nov. 15-Nov. 30† ♂ Nov. 1-Nov. 14 Nov. 15-Nov. 30† { U-Oct. 1-Mar. 1 { L-Oct. 15-Jan. 31† { L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5 { U-Oct. 1-Oct. 20 { L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5† { U-No open season { L-Oct. 15-Nov. 5† No open season L-Oct. 15-Jan. 31	1 1 1 50 25 25 6	New York Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	Nov. 1-Nov. 30† ♂ Nov. 1-Nov. 30 Oct. 19-Jan. 31† Oct. 19-Nov. 16 No open season Oct. 19-Oct. 31 ♂* Oct. 19-Oct. 31	1 1 15 6
Minnesota* Deer Bear Squirrel Prairie chicken Grouse Quail Pheasant Hun. partridge	No open season April 15-May 15 Oct. 15-Dec. 31 Sept. 20-Sept. 27† Oct. 11-Oct. 30† Nov. 1-Nov. 17† Oct. 18-Nov. 3 Sept. 20-Sept. 27†		Long Island Deer Rabbit, squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	No open season Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31* Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ♂	40 15 30
Mississippi Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse, pheasant Turkey	{ Nov. 25-Dec. 1† { Dec. 25-Jan. 1† No open season No closed season Local seas. 5 zones Dec. 10-Feb. 20 No open season Apr. 1-Apr. 20 ♂	1	North Carolina Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Russian boar	Oct. 1-Jan. 1† ♂ Oct. 1-Jan. 1† Nov. 26-Feb. 10 Oct. 1-Jan. 15† Nov. 26-Feb. 10 Nov. 20-Jan. 1* Nov. 26-Feb. 10 Oct. 20-Jan. 1†	3 2 150 10 3 2
Missouri Deer Squirrel Quail Turkey Grouse, prairie chicken, pheasant Rabbits, groundhogs	No open season June 15-Oct. 31 Nov. 10-Dec. 31 No open season No open season Nov. 10-Oct. 31		North Dakota* Deer Quail Grouse (All) Pheasant Hun. partridge	No open season No open season Sept. 28-Oct. 19† } Sept. 28-Oct. 26†	

Ohio Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail Pheasant Hun. partridge Grouse	No open season Nov. 20-Jan. 5 Sept. 15-Sept. 30† No open season Nov. 20-Dec. 5 ♂ Nov. 20-Dec. 5 Nov. 20-Dec. 5		Utah Deer Elk (By permit) Grouse, sage hen, prairie chicken Pheasant Quail*	Oct. 17-Oct. 27 ♂ Nov. 8-Nov. 17 No open season Nov. 1-Nov. 5	1 1
Oklahoma Deer* Elk Squirrel Quail Prairie chicken Pheasant, turkey	No open season May 15-Jan. 1 Nov. 20-Jan. 2† No open season No open season		Vermont Deer Squirrel Rabbit Grouse Pheasant	Nov. 21-Nov. 30† ♂ Oct. 1-Oct. 31 Oct. 1-Feb. 28 Oct. 1-Oct. 31 Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 24, 28, 31	1 25 4
Oregon Deer Elk Antelope Mountain goat Mountain sheep Bear Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant Hun. partridge Prairie chicken, sage hen, turkey	Sept. 27-Oct. 31 ♂ Local seasons Sept. 23-Sept. 30 No open season Sept. 27-Oct. 31 Sept. 15-Oct. 20 Oct. 17-Nov. 1† No open season	1 1 1	Virginia Deer Bear Elk Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant Turkey	Nov. 20-Dec. 31† ♂ Nov. 20-Dec. 31† Nov. 9, 10, 11 E-Nov. 20-Jan. 20 W-Nov. 20-Jan. 5 Sept. 1-Sept. 15 Nov. 20-Jan. 20 E-Nov. 20-Jan. 20 W-Nov. 20-Jan. 5 Nov. 20-Jan. 5 Nov. 20-Dec. 31† Nov. 20-Jan. 20†	1 1 1 75 75 125 15 20† 4†
Pennsylvania Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Ruffed grouse Pheasant Turkey Hun. partridge Woodchuck	Nov. 30-Dec. 12 ♂ Nov. 18-Nov. 21 Oct. 31-Nov. 28 Oct. 31-Nov. 28 Oct. 31-Nov. 28 Oct. 31-Nov. 28 ♂ Oct. 31-Nov. 28† Oct. 31-Nov. 14† July 1-Sept. 30	1 1 20 20 15 10 10 12 1 8	Washington Deer Bear Elk Rabbit Squirrel Grouse Quail Pheasant Hungarian partridge	Oct. 4-Oct. 25 ♂ E-Oct. 4-Oct. 25† W-Oct. 4-Jan. 31† Nov. 1-Nov. 11† ♂ Oct. 18-Feb. 28† Oct. 1-Oct. 31† Oct. 4, 5, 11† Oct. 18-Nov. 8†	1 1 2 1
Rhode Island Deer Rabbit Hare Squirrel Quail Grouse Pheasant	No open season Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 1-Dec. 31† Nov. 1-Dec. 31 ♂		West Virginia Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Turkey Pheasant	Nov. 30-Dec. 3 ♂ Nov. 11-Jan. 9 Oct. 15-Nov. 28 Nov. 11-Dec. 19† Oct. 15-Dec. 12† Oct. 15-Nov. 21† Nov. 11-Nov. 28† ♂	1 24 24 42 15 1 5
South Carolina Deer Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Turkey	Aug. 15-Jan. 1† ♂ Sept. 1-Mar. 1† Sept. 1-Mar. 1† Nov. 26-Mar. 1† No open season Nov. 25-Mar. 1† ♂	5 20	Wisconsin Deer Deer (bow & arrow) Bear Moose Rabbit, hare Squirrel Grouse Prairie chicken Pheasant Hun. partridge Quail	Nov. 21-Nov. 29† ♂ Oct. 10-Nov. 10† Nov. 21-Nov. 29† No open season Oct. 31-Jan. 15† Oct. 17-Nov. 15 Sept. 19-Nov. 15& Oct. 17-Nov. 15† Oct. 17-Nov. 15† Nov. 11-Nov. 15†	1 1
South Dakota Deer Elk Antelope, sheep Quail Grouse, prairie chicken Pheasant Hun. partridge	Nov. 1-Nov. 20† ♂ Nov. 1-Nov. 20† No open season No open season No open season Oct. 1-Nov. 19† Oct. 1-Oct. 20†	1	Wyoming Deer Moose Elk Bear Sheep Antelope Quail Prairie chicken Grouse Pheasant Sage hen Hun. partridge	Local season ♂ Sept. 15-Oct. 31 ♂ Local season ♂ Sept. 15-Nov. 15 Sept. 15-Oct. 31 Sept. 10-Oct. 11† No open season No open season No open season Oct. 1-Nov. 30† ♂ No open season Oct. 8-Oct. 11	1 1 1 1 1 1
Tennessee Deer Bear Rabbit Squirrel Quail Grouse Turkey Wild boar	Special seasons Special seasons Nov. 25-Jan. 25 {June 1-June 15† Sept. 1-Dec. 31 Nov. 25-Jan. 25 Nov. 25-Jan. 25 No open season† Special seasons				
Texas Deer Bear Peccary Squirrel Quail Grouse, pheasant Prairie chicken Turkey	Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂ Nov. 16-Dec. 31 Nov. 16-Dec. 31† Oct. 1-Dec. 31† May 1-July 31† Dec. 1-Jan. 16† No open season No open season Nov. 16-Dec. 31† ♂	2† 1 2			3

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS — UNITED STATES

DUCK, GOOSE, BRANT AND COOT

Northern Zone, Sept. 26-Dec. 4 — Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.
(Scoters or sea coots may also be taken in open coastal waters of Maine and New Hampshire from Sept. 15 to Sept. 30, and in those of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Sept. 15-Oct. 15.)

Intermediate Zone, Oct. 15-Dec. 23 — California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Nevada, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

Southern Zone, Nov. 2-Jan. 10 — Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Alaska — Two zones: Sept. 1-Nov. 9 and Sept. 21-Nov. 29.
Puerto Rico — Dec. 15-Feb. 12.

WOODCOCK

Northern New York, Minnesota, Vermont, and Wisconsin — Oct. 1-Oct. 15.
Southern New York (except Long Island), Connecticut and Indiana — Oct. 15-Oct. 29.
Long Island of New York, New Jersey and Rhode Island — Nov. 1-Nov. 15.
Maine, New Hampshire and Ohio — Oct. 10-Oct. 24; Massachusetts — Oct. 20-Nov. 3; Arkansas and Oklahoma — Dec. 1-Dec. 15; Louisiana and Mississippi — Dec. 15-Dec. 29; Delaware and Maryland — Nov. 15-Nov. 29.
Michigan (Upper Peninsula) — Oct. 1-Oct. 15; remainder of state Oct. 15-Oct. 29.
Minnesota — Oct. 3-Oct. 18.
Pennsylvania — Oct. 24-Nov. 7; Missouri — Nov. 10-Nov. 24.
Virginia — Nov. 20-Dec. 4; West Virginia — Oct. 17-Oct. 31.

RAIL AND GALLINULE

Sept. 1-Nov. 30, except as follows: Alabama — Nov. 20-Jan. 31; Louisiana — Sept. 15-Dec. 15; Maine — Sept. 26-Dec. 4; Massachusetts and New York — Oct. 16-Dec. 14; Minnesota — Sept. 16-Nov. 30; Wisconsin — Sept. 26-Dec. 4; Puerto Rico — Dec. 15-Feb. 12.

No open season in California, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Tennessee.

MOURNING DOVE

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina — Dec. 1-Dec. 30.
Arizona, California, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico and Oklahoma — Sept. 1-Oct. 12.
Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia — Sept. 16-Oct. 15.
Idaho — Sept. 1-Sept. 10; Illinois and Missouri — Sept. 1-Sept. 30; Minnesota Sept. 16-Sept. 30; Oregon — Sept. 1-Sept. 15; Tennessee — Oct. 1-Oct. 30.
Texas, in Yoakum, Terry, Lynn, Garza, Kent, Stonewall, Haskell, Throckmorton Young, Palo Pinto, Van Zandt, Rains, Red River counties and in Parker, Kaufman, Johnson, Hopkins, Franklin and Ellis counties and all counties north thereof — Sept. 1-Oct. 12; remainder of state, Sept. 16-Oct. 27.

WHITE-WINGED DOVE

Arizona — Sept. 1-Sept. 15.
Texas — Sept. 16-Sept. 25.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON

Arizona, New Mexico and Washington — Sept. 16-Oct. 15; California — Dec. 1-Dec. 15; Oregon — Sept. 1-Sept. 30.

BAG LIMITS. Ducks — 10 in aggregate of all kinds including in such limit not more than 1 wood duck, or more than 3 singly or in the aggregate of redheads and buffleheads. Possession limit 20 in the aggregate of all kinds, but not more than 1 wood duck, nor more than 6 of either or both of redheads or buffleheads. Geese and brant, 2 in aggregate, but in addition 4 blue geese may be taken in a day. If blue geese only are taken, the daily bag limit is 6. Possession limit on geese, other than blue geese, 4 a day, but in addition 2 blue geese are allowed, and if only blue geese are taken, the possession limit is 6. In Alexander County, Ill., the season on geese is from Oct. 15 to Dec. 13, and only between sunrise and 12 o'clock noon. Coot, 25 possession 25. Rail and gallinule 15 in aggregate; 15 possession. Sora 15; possession 15. Woodcock 4; 8 in possession. Moulting and white-winged covers 10 in aggregate; 10 possession. Band-tailed pigeons 10; possession 10.

RESTRICTIONS. Closed season on jacksnipe, Ross's geese and swans; on snow geese in states bordering the Atlantic Coast, in Idaho, and in Beaverhead, Gallatin and Madison Counties in Montana. Live decoys, baiting, and use of livestock as "blinds" prohibited. Migratory waterfowl may be taken with bow and arrow, or with shotgun not larger than 10-gauge, and not capable of holding more than 3 shells. All waterfowl, coot, rails, gallinule woodcock, mourning and white-winged doves and band-tailed pigeons may be taken from sunrise to sunset. Federal duck stamp required of all waterfowl hunters over 16 years.

IMPORTANT: LEARN, MEMORIZE, AND OBSERVE DAY TO DAY MILITARY REGULATIONS AT ALL TIMES.

ABOUT THESE VITAMINS . . .

By Bureau of Home Economics

United States Department of Agriculture.

Nutrition experts advise that people get their vitamins from food rather than from indiscriminate use of synthetic preparations. And in general it may be said that although milk comes the closest to being a complete food, no single food is adequate to provide all the proper essentials. For this reason it is wise to eat a variety of foods and select same to ensure a balanced diet . . . as well as a palatable one.

Try to have in your meals every day . . .

MILK

For a growing child, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 quart.

For an expectant or nursing mother, 1 quart.

For other family members, 1 pint or more.

TOMATOES, ORANGES, GRAPEFRUIT, RAW CABBAGE, OR SALAD GREENS

1 or more servings.

GREEN OR YELLOW VEGETABLES

1 or more servings.

OTHER VEGETABLES OR FRUITS

2 or more servings. (Among these include your potatoes and apples.)

LEAN MEAT, POULTRY, FISH, OR SOMETIMES DRIED BEANS OR PEAS

1 or more servings.

EGGS

1 a day or at least 3 or 4 a week cooked as you like or in made dishes.

CEREALS AND BREAD

2 or more servings of whole-grain or "enriched" products.

BUTTER AND OTHER FATS

Some of the vitamins and minerals obtainable for your body through vegetables are known as Vitamin A, Thiamin, Ascorbic acid, Riboflavin, Calcium, and Iron. These vitamins fill various different needs. For example, Vitamin A contributes to muscular strength, parts of the skin, and normal vision. It helps tooth structures, as well. Snap beans and Hubbard squash are excellent sources of this vitamin and it is to be found in beet greens, carrots, chard, collards, kale, green lettuce, spinach, red tomatoes, and turnip greens.

Thiamin or Vitamin B, helps the appetite, weight, nervous system, temperature, and heart rate. It gives us heat and energy. Lima beans are the best source of this vitamin but snap beans, cabbage, carrots, collards, kale, green lettuce, parsnips, Hubbard squash, red tomatoes, and turnip greens are considered good sources.

Ascorbic Acid or Vitamin C helps the teeth in particular and helps prevent hemorrhages, swollen joints, porous bones, and bleeding gums . . . and scurvy. Beet greens, cabbage, chard, collards, kale, spinach, red tomatoes, turnip greens and white turnips are excellent sources. Snap beans and parsnips are good.

Riboflavin or Vitamin G plays a part in our bodily growth, general well being, and condition of our hair. Kale and turnip greens are the best sources but lima beans, beet greens, cabbage, carrots, collards, green lettuce, and spinach are good. There is some question in this as to the values of beet greens or carrots for this vitamin.

Calcium is the outstanding element which gives shape or permanence to the body framework, endows our bones and teeth with strength—also contributes to the normal properties and behavior of the blood, muscles and nerves—beating of the heart—clotting power of the blood. Lima beans, collards, kale, and turnip greens are excellent sources while snap beans, cabbage, green lettuce, parsnips and white turnips are good.

Iron transports oxygen to the innermost cells of our body. It keeps our red blood cells in balance. This vitamin is found in Lima beans, beet greens, chard, kale, spinach, collards and turnip greens and to some extent in snap beans, and green lettuce.

The following table summarizes the vegetables as sources of vitamins:

	A	Thi- mine	Ascorbic Acid	Ribo- flavin	Nia- cin	Ca	Fe
Beans, lima, green	++	+	+++*	+	—	+	++
Beans, snap.....	+	—	++*	—	—	+	+
Cabbage.....	—	—	++++	—	—	+	—
Carrots.....	++++	—	—*	—	+	+	+
Chard.....	++++	—	+++*	+	—	—	++++
Collards.....	++++	+	+++*	+	—	++++	+
Kale.....	++++	+	++++*	+	—	++	++
Lettuce.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parsnips.....	0	+	++	?	—	+	+
Spinach.....	++++	+	+++*	+	—	0	++
Squash, Hubbard.	+	—	++	—	—	—	—
Tomatoes, red ...	+	—	++	—	—	—	+
Turnip greens....	++++	+	+++++*	++	?	+++	++
Turnips.....	0	—	++*	—	—	+	—
Beet greens.....	++++	—	+—*	—	—	—	++

*Since these are usually cooked an allowance (50%) has been made for losses in cooking.

++++ One serving fulfills the daily requirement

+++ Excellent

++ Good

+ Fair

— Poor

0 None

? Unknown

Naturally, there are other vitamin sources than vegetables. For example, orange juice is excellent for ascorbic acid, milk is excellent for calcium, apricot pulp, egg yolks, ground calves liver and peas for iron. These other sources can be obtained by consultation with authorities on the subject.

In conclusion, it is well to bear in mind that the cooking and serving of foods also has a definite bearing on their vitamin content. The following suggestions with regard to this may be helpful.

First Aid for Vitamins

The four first-aid rules:

1. Don't crush or bruise.
2. Don't soak.
3. Keep cold until ready to cook or eat.
4. Use quickly when prepared.

PLANTING TABLE

There is not much to be gained by "rushing the season" with your Spring planting. Hold off planting your tender vegetables and you'll find they'll come just as quickly to maturity—as those planted earlier and retarded by the cold. However, it is well to get your hardier seeds in without delay . . . and spread your plantings through the season as well as you can. Early and late varieties planted at the same time of course give a partial fulfilment of the desired result. There follows a chart you may use as a guide—by correcting it for your locale. (Courtesy U. S. Dept. Agriculture)

Early Spring		Late Spring or Summer		Late Summer or Fall
4-6 wks. before frost free date	2-4 wks. before frost free date	Frost free date	2-6 wks. after frost free date	—6-8 wks. before first freeze
Cabbage plants Lettuce Onions Peas Potatoes Spinach Turnips	Beets Carrots Swiss chard Lettuce Mustard Peas Parsnips Radishes	Beans Beets Sweet corn Squash Tomato plants	Beans, snap Beets Sweet corn	Beets Collards Kale Mustard Spinach Turnips

THE MOVES OF THE CENTER OF OUR POPULATION

Like the rest of us, our country's center of population has not lived in any one house long enough to get used to it. No sooner does this mythical center get settled down with all her things put away than—upsedaisy—she's on the move again. As established by the Census Bureau in successive periods here is how this center has moved since the first census—1790—when that center was at a point 23 miles East of Baltimore.

- 1800—moved 40.6 miles west, and 0.5 miles south to a point 18 miles West of Baltimore.
- 1810—moved 36.9 miles west to a place in Virginia, 40 miles nw by w of Washington.
- 1820—moved 50.5 miles west to Moorfield, Va. (now W. Va.)
- 1830—moved 19.0 miles west-sw of Moorfield.
- 1840—moved 55.0 miles west to Clarksburg, W. Va.
- 1850—moved 54.8 miles to 23 miles se of Parkersburg, W. Va.
- 1860—moved 80.6 miles to 20 miles s by e of Chillicothe, Ohio.
- 1870—moved 44.1 miles to 48 miles e by n of Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 1880—moved 43 miles to 20 miles e of Columbus, Ohio.
- 1890—moved 58.1 miles to 8 mi. west by s of Cincinnati.
- 1900—moved 26.0 miles to 6 miles sw of Columbus.
- 1910—moved 38.9 miles west to Bloomington, Indiana.
- 1920—moved 9.8 miles to 1.9 miles e of Whitehall, Ind.
- 1930—moved 22.3 miles west to 2.9 miles ne of Linton, Ind.
- 1940—moved 12 miles west to 2 mi. se of Carlisle, Indiana.

Total miles moved in 150 years.....591.6

POETRY, ANECDOTES AND PLEASANTRIES

PUZZLE NO. 1

Dad went up to town this afternoon with \$5 in his pocket and came back with \$15. He had bought a new hat at the hatshop and some daffodils in the market place. He had also had a tooth filled.

Dad gets paid on Friday and the banks are open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The dentist comes every day but Saturday.

Thursday, the shops close at noon and there is no market on Friday.

What day of the week is it?

Answer: See page 94.

*From Brush Up Your Wits,
by Hubert Phillips*

PUZZLE NO. 2

Two schoolboys were playing on the toolshed roof. Something gave way, and they were precipitated, through the roof, onto the floor below.

When they picked themselves up, the face of one was covered with grime. The other's face was quite clean. Yet it was the boy with the clean face who at once went off and washed.

How is this to be explained?

Answer: See page 94.

*From Brush Up Your Wits,
by Hubert Phillips*

PATRIOTIC PARASITE
(Somewhere on Cape Cod)

I'm just a lowly, crawling tick,
Replete, distended, plethoric;
Vicarious, all-out for "V,"
Blood Donor is the role for me.

At an autumn banquet, given in honor of an eminent visiting scientist, the pièce de résistance was a magnificent turkey with sage stuffing and the usual standard garnishings. After the coffee, the toastmaster arose, rapped for attention and said: "Gentlemen, you are all replete with a most excellent meal and I know you particularly appreciated the delicious turkey stuffed with sage; I am now going to offer you the unusual opportunity of listening to a sage stuffed with turkey."

Logic has been defined as the science of the necessary forms of masculine thought.

Perhaps the human race will endure until, completely aware, it discovers that it doesn't exist.

Certain people and the clock simply do not speak the same language.

TO A HUMBUG
The Trout Speaking

"I compliment you, feathered gay
deceit,
Upheld by filmy law of surface
tension,
A paragon of beauty and invention
Yet counterfeit and nature-fake
and cheat.
How can such downy stuff conceal a barb?
It surely cannot be that death
should lurk
In guise of the Creator's handi-
work;
No vice I'm sure destroys in
gayer garb.
But judge me not of art and craft
the fool;
In wantonness I'll give the thing
a whirl
And, rising short, will cause a
mighty swirl
To entertain the others in the
pool:—
Fate, like a falcon, strikes from
out the blue;
Foul hooked, a duped sophisticate,
adieu!"

The Fishing Gazette of London

JUNGLE JINGLE

A tiger crouching for a spring
Has true protective coloring,
Half hidden in the dense morass
His stripes resemble jungle
grass:—
You see what I am driving at;
The tiger is a copy cat.

FLIT, FLIT

A creeping, crawling, clinging
crowd,
Components of a flying cloud,
That buzz and stab like anything,
Thou art my theme, of thee I
sing.
The midge, a microscopic fly,
In size almost an alibi,
Is quite a firebug, just the same,
To set one's cuticle aflame.
The State financed Mosquit' Con-
trol,—
They have it still, upon my soul,
And cause us all to smart and
itch,
Contesting same to the last ditch.
The black fly of the northern
woods,
For toxic poison, has the
goods:—
Now insect pests are on the wing,
O Death, O Death; where is thy
sting!

HAVENS DON'T PROTECT THE WORKING GIRL

A coastwise fair maiden once
thought
Herself bound by a true-lover's
knot,
But there's many a slip
Twixt a Gob and his ship;—
A sailor's knot isn't so taut.

PARADISAICAL IDEAL

*Scribbled on a Score Card by the
Caddy*

The golf fiend does not fear to
die,
In trust he mounts the Golden
Stairway;
For him Green Pastures signify
Potential links with sheep-
cropped fairway.

EFFICIENCY EXPERT

Your lips are just too sweet for
words,
Let that be my excuse
And reason, why, so often I
Suggest their better use.

THE MAGIC TOUCH

It's the skill we apply,
As I stoutly affirm,
Brings the rise to the fly
Or the stoop to the worm.

Fishing Gazette, of London

QWERTYUIOP

To my Typewriter

All authors will admit the kick,
From up-flung alphabetic hoof,
When keys with thoughts to-
gether click
In forming future galley proof.

*A.W.B. in Saturday Review
of Literature*

PAUL REVERE, IN REVERSE

Suppose the shade of Paul Re-
vere,
In case it ever happened here,
Contrived to hang his signal
lights
From old North Church on
blackout nights;
One, if by land, and two, if by
sea,
Worse if, by air, he should make
it three;—
Air Wardens then would shout
at him,
"Paul, for God's sake, douse that
glim!"

*From Contributors' Club,
Atlantic Monthly*

A MEASURE FOR MEASURE
Daschunds thrill me not a bit;
And that's the long and short of
it.

HUMAN RELATIONS

If I bore him as he bores me,
Which I suspect the case to be,
He has my heartfelt sympathy.
Why not upon this point agree,
Shun each the other's company,
And make two lives more blithe
and free.

THE GROUNDHOG JOINS UP

Feb. 2nd, 1942

The woodchuck stirs within his
lair,
Yawns, rubs his eyes and smooths
his hair;—

"This waking up is pretty sad
To gaze upon 'a world gone
mad';

The good earth is a snug retreat,
Secure from all the battle's heat;
Efficient blackout for a raid
Is prearranged and ready made.
It's not my shadow, now, I dread
But that of war planes overhead.
For ages famed as weatherwise,
My habit is to scan the skies
And hence, as anyone can see,
Air Warden is the job for me.
Of strife I am not over fond
Yet duty calls, I must respond;—
I'll quit my bomb-proof shelter
here;

This day I mean to volunteer!"
The Falmouth Enterprise

TOUR DE FORCE

*Lines to a Horse Riding in a
Motor Truck*

Was life in harness but a pass-
ing phase?

In mystified bewilderment he
rides,

Nor can he reconcile the part he
plays

With changed perspective which
the mode provides.

He has his feet no longer on the
ground;

His doom appears foreshadowed
in his stance,

In looking backward with a wist-
ful glance

As well aware of being outward
bound.

The right to ride was never bet-
ter earned;

A heritage of drudgery and toil
Has met relief with gasoline and
oil

And here we see the tables neatly
turned;—

By dint of third dimensional re-
source

Now Progress puts the cart be-
neath the horse.

Saturday Review of Literature

PIGEON ENGLISH

A bloated pigeon, trailing lustful wing,
Around his flame describes a wedding ring,
Interrogating her with billing coo;
"Whose lovey, dovey, lady bird iz 'ou?"

Her Answer

"With necking feathers ruffled,
you look swell,
Though I admit you're strutting very well,
In you I do not recognize my fate;
What makes you think that I would be your mate?
By older, wiser birds I have been told
Your memory has neatly pigeon-holed
A dozen dove tailed previous affairs
With flapper squabs who tumbled for your airs.
I know you for a gay Lothario
With reputation black as any crow;
You'll plan a nest and later leave me flat;
No thanks, I'll just lay off of all of that!"

MARITIME TRAFFIC REGULATION

Positively no U turns allowed

HANDICAP RACE

This story, of unknown origin, was related by a certain clergyman as a sort of parable. A doctor, practising in China, received an urgent call to visit a patient who was suffering from a disease in which the doctor was a specialist. The sick man lived in an outlying district, fifty miles distant, which was not accessible by motor or by horse drawn vehicle and the trip had to be made by rickshaw. The doctor asked his rickshaw boy to provide several relays since the distance seemed too great for any one man. The boy's pride was much hurt by the suggestion and he asserted that no assistance was required and that he was equal to traversing the entire fifty miles alone. His claim proved to be correct for he made the trip in good time and without noticeable distress.

On reaching their destination a young resident doctor who was a trained athlete, with a reputation for speed and endurance, was deeply impressed by the performance and wanted to arrange a race with the rickshaw boy. Finally a three mile course was decided upon and the young doctor beat the boy quite handily.

Afterwards in discussing the contest the boy complained that the trial had been unfair and that he had not been given a chance because he had no rickshaw in tow. Accordingly a second race was agreed upon and, at the appointed time, the boy turned up with not only his rickshaw but with a passenger as well. This time he beat the athlete doctor quite as badly as he himself had been beaten before.

VIOLATORS

A Headache for the Air Warden
A total blackout in July,
That not a telltale spark may show,
Demands some clever scheme whereby
We can control the fireflies' glow.

FROM A RAW RECRUIT
Your image haunts me, here interned,
You fascinating little vamp;—
For me, so far as you're concerned,
This is a concentration camp.

FROM CAMP EDWARDS
Through Non-Military Channels
I dream of you still, on old Cape Cod,
While asleep on my army bed;—
You're kinder to me in the Land of Nod
Than in life, where you shake your head.

Creation is the ideal recreation,
as perhaps the Supreme Being
was the first to discover.

PLANNED ECONOMY

It seems, when I attempt to solve
Curtailed expense for leaner years,
Suggested savings all involve
My Better Half's blood, sweat
and tears.

"Don't you think that sewing machine is running too fast?" cried the husband. "Look out! You'll sew the wrong seam! Mind that corner, now! Steady! Slow down; mind your finger."

"What's the matter with you, John?" said his wife, alarmed. "I've been running this machine for years!"

"Well, dear, I was only trying to help you, just as you help me running the car."

OFFICE CHRISTMAS PARTY

The Boss to the Lady Bookkeeper
"Beneath where festal mistletoe is spread,
Should I succumb to fatal fascination,—
Then would you charge the slip to overhead
Or, as deferred, to future operation?"

WORD CHARADES

For answers see page 94

1

Just as a rattle snake is foiled,
My First is powerless, uncoiled.
My Last has since been through
the mill
Which, as a log, slid o'er the
spill.
A jumping off place—fitting
phrase—
The meaning of My Whole be-
trays.

2

My First, a cry, is heard upon
the links
But heralds not a putt the player
sinks
To win the hole, the money,
match and drinks.
The current, near the bank, runs
deep and fast,
At length that cautious feeding
trout is grassed
Because of the perfection of my
Last.
Who dares essay My Whole is
venturesome,
Which is a prophecy of things to
come;
We only wish the outlook were
less glum.

3

Considered as a unit in a scale,
My First is often bordered by a
rail.
These word charades in verbal
tricks abound;
Look close, in case, My Second
can be found.
My Whole may serve to elevate
mankind,
At almost any angle it's inclined.

4

My First, (how to treat it occa-
sions some doubt)
Whatever the usage, can never
mean, out.
My Last is employed if we speak,
sing or shout.
My Whole is, as manifest, shipped
all about.

5

My First adds local color at
Yule-tide.
My Last is ever followed by its
guide.
Although the job be workman-
like and thorough,
My Whole will always turn a
sterile furrow.

6

My First is perfect in My Sec-
ond's role,
No animal could make a better
pet,
So mischievous, affectionate and
droll;
One scarcely could select a bet-
ter bet
Provided one is not a squeamish
soul,

Offended by a tiny rivulet.

Before My First is taken for a
stroll,
A leash or bit of string be sure
to get,
Though strings attached won't
give complete control;
Unlike My Whole, it is no mar-
ionette.

7

My First's a word of many mean-
ings,
Towards one of which a drunk
has leanings.
My Last devotes increase of yield
Or growth, in almost any field.
My Total is a deal we make.
Unlike the New Deal, give and
take;—
Let's call the same My Whole,
and shake.

8

A Prince of Darkness, of dis-
fame,
Was called My First, his Roman
name.
My Second is a gauge of wood
With measurements well under-
stood.
My Total is a jarring note
From music-instrument, or
throat.

9

My First, in Latin, means a man;
So does My Second, in Japan.
My Whole is pure and quite un-
soiled,
One whom no man has yet des-
poiled.

10

My Whole, a mimic, has great
length of days
And speaks with tongues it
doesn't understand,
Swears on My First with any
master hand,
But pure My Last is most of
what it says.

11

My First is where a guard is
placed.
My Last is dealt, and may be
faced.
My Whole will be conveyed post-
haste.

12

My Whole is a feature in certain
terrain.
My Second occasions a financial
drain.
My Last is a scheme for revers-
ing a train.
My Whole, though predestined
to live a high life,
Is bred in a district where dis-
cord is rife,
Accustomed to violence, gun play
and strife.

FROZEN DEATH

By ROBERT WILSON

The events described herewith took place within 20 miles of Montpelier, Vermont. They were first found recorded in a local diary which the author verified with an old man who vouched for their truth—and said his father was among those operated on. The practise is not commonly carried on today. "January 7. I went on the mountain today and witnessed what to me was a horrible sight. It seems that the dwellers there who are unable either from age or other reasons to contribute to the support of their families are disposed of in the winter months.

"I will describe what I saw. Six persons, four men and two women, one man a cripple about 30 years old, the other five past the age of usefulness, lay on the earthy floor of the cabin drugged into insensibility, while members of the families were gathered about them in apparent indifference. In a short time the unconscious bodies were inspected by one man who said: 'They are ready.'

"They were then stripped of all their clothing except a single garment. The bodies were carried outside and laid on logs exposed to the bitter cold mountain air, the operation having been delayed several days for suitable weather.

"Soon the noses, ears and fingers began to turn white, then the limbs and faces assumed a tallowy look. I could stand the cold no longer and went inside, where I found the friends in cheerful conversation. In about an hour I went out and looked at the bodies. They were fast freezing.

"Again I went inside where the men were smoking their clay pipes but silence had fallen on them. Perhaps they were thinking that the time would come when they would be carried out in the same way.

"I could not shut out the sight of the freezing bodies outside, neither could I bear to be in darkness, but I piled on the wood in the cavernous fireplace and, seated on a single block, passed the dreary night, terror stricken by the horrible sights I had witnessed.

"January 8. Day came at length but did not dissipate the terror that filled me. The frozen bodies became visibly white on the snow that lay in huge drifts about them. The women gathered about the fire and soon began to prepare breakfast. The men awoke, and affairs assumed a more cheerful aspect.

"After breakfast the men lighted their pipes and some of them took a yoke of oxen and went off into the forest, while others proceeded to nail together boards making a box about ten feet long and half as high and wide. When this was completed they placed about two feet of straw in the bottom. Then they laid three frozen bodies in the straw. Then the faces and upper part of the bodies were covered with a cloth; more straw was put in the box and the other three bodies placed on top, and covered the same as the first ones, with cloth and straw.

"Boards were then firmly nailed on top to protect the bodies from being injured by carnivorous animals that made their home on these mountains. By this time the men who had gone off with the ox team returned with a huge load of spruce and hemlock boughs which they unloaded at the foot of a steep ledge, came to the house and loaded the box containing the bodies on the sled and drew it near the load of boughs.

"These were soon piled on and around the box and it was left to be covered with snow which I was told would lie in drifts 20 feet deep over this rude tomb. 'We shall want our men to plant our corn next Spring,' said the wife of one of the frozen men, 'and if you want to see them resuscitated, you come here about the 10th of next May.'

"With this agreement I left the mountaineers, living and frozen, to their fate and returned to my home in Boston where it was weeks before I was fairly myself."

Turning the leaves of the diary, I came to the following entry: "May 10. I arrived here at 10 a. m. after riding about four hours over muddy, unsettled roads. The weather here is warm and pleasant, most of the snow is gone except where there are drifts in the fence corners and hollows. But nature is not yet dressed in green.

"I found the same parties here I left last January. They were ready to disinter the bodies, but I had no expectations of finding life there. A feeling that I could not resist, however, impelled me to come and see.

(Continued on page 83)

FAST RELIEF for **LAMENESS DUE TO SWELLINGS PUFFS and BRUISES**

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ABSORBINE



THE FOUR FREEDOMS AND OUR FOUR DUTIES

By HENRY A. WALLACE

The march of freedom of the past 150 years has been a long-drawn-out people's revolution. In this Great Revolution of the people, there were the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1792, the Latin-American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German Revolution of 1848, and the Russian Revolution of 1918. Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield. Some went to excess. But the significant thing is that the people groped their way to the light. More of them learned to think and work together.

The prophets of the Old Testament were the first to preach social justice. But that which was sensed by the prophets many centuries before Christ was not given complete and powerful political expression until our nation was formed as a Federal Union a century and a half ago. Even then, the march of the common people had just begun. Most of them did not yet know how to read and write. There were no public schools to which all children could go. Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years, the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. Through universal education, they now can read and write and form opinions of their own. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of production—that is, how to make a living. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of self-government.

As we begin the final stages of this fight to the death between the free world and the slave world, it is worth while to refresh our minds about the march of freedom for the common man. The idea of freedom—the freedom that we in the United States know and love so well—is derived from the Bible with its extraordinary emphasis on the dignity of the individual. *Democracy is the only true political expression of Christianity.*

The people, in their millennial and revolutionary march toward manifesting here on earth the dignity that is in every human soul, hold as their credo the Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1941. These Four Freedoms are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and freedom from the fear of secret police. But when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world. We know that this revolution cannot stop until freedom from want has actually been attained.

And now, as we move forward toward realizing the Four Freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today, are these:

1. The duty to produce to the limit.
2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.
3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.
4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable, and enduring.

The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three.

The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it. They cannot prevail, for on the side of the people is the Lord.

"He giveth power to the faint; to them that have no might He increaseth strength. . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall . . . mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will never stop until that cause is won.

PROBABLY JUST PLAIN JANUARY 25, 1942 TO YOU

The Old Farmer wonders how many folks on this date last year were mildly startled to read that Thailand's minister had declared war on U. S. and Great Britain—not as of 1942 as our calendar had it—but as of "B.E. 2485" as his calendar had it. Further, in the State Department Bulletin of February 7, 1942, this odd date was again confirmed by ourselves as official.

The abbreviation "B.E.," it seems, stands for "Buddhist Era" and the manner in which "2485" was arrived at is to be found on page 197 of the 1940-41 Directory for Bangkok and Thailand.

"In the fifth reign there were three Calendars in use—the religious calendar, the old civil calendar, and the official civil calendar. The first was the calendar for the Buddhist Era, dating from the death of the Buddha, and ante-dating the Christian era by 543 years. The year began with the full moon of the sixth Siamese lunar month. The second is still the country people's calendar, and defines dates according to the Chulasakaraht era, introduced according to tradition, by a distinguished Siamese King named Phra Ruang. The commencement of this era is 639 years subsequent to the commencement of the Christian era. It is a lunar calendar subject to much adjustment by intercalary methods. The year begins with the first of the waxing moon of the fifth month. The official civil calendar was adopted in 1889 and was simply the Gregorian Calendar, with the year commencing on the 1st of April, and the year of the establishment of Bangkok as the capital was taken as the date to be reckoned from. In 1912 the Gregorian Calendar was adopted for the Buddhist Era, and in 1913 this new Buddhist Era was adopted for official records, in place of the Bangkok Era (Ratanakosidra Sok). The change was made because it was felt that, for historical purposes, an era which went no further back than a little over a century and a quarter, was an inconvenient one to employ. The year 2483, B.E., began on the 1st April, 1940. In 1917 a decree was issued making the reckoning of the day and night the same as in Europe—the day commencing twelve hours (*nalika*) before mid-day, and ending twelve hours after. Officially the hours are now counted from 1 to 24. In 1920 the Standard Time of seven hours east of Greenwich was adopted for the whole country.

From 1941, Thailand's New Year begins on the 1st of January."

This information is by courtesy of E. Wilder Spaulding, Department of State, Washington. The Department assumes, however, no responsibility for the accuracy of statements contained in publications which are not official.

TABLE OF PROBABLE LONGEVITIES

(100 years being the average for OFA constant readers)

Linesmen	25	Hen pecked Husband	2
Congressmen	30	Pedestrian	10
Soldier	70	Worrier	100
Sailor	70	Non worrier	100
Auto driver	40	Light drinker	70
Smoker	80	Medium drinker	90
Non smoker	80	Heavy drinker	50
Publisher	30	Non drinker	50
Six day bike rider	60	Washington D. C. resident	30
Pilot	50	Commuter	20
Umbrella carrier	90	Republican	15
Office worker	75	Democrat	30
Salesman	50	Socialist	40
Housewife	60	Laborer	60
Small business man	2	Farmer	80
Parachutist	80	New Dealer	100

1943 FORECAST

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B&M
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Brick-Oven
BAKED BEANS



RECIPES FOR WARTIME

By LOUISA P. SKILTON

1. FROM AMERICAN YESTERDAYS

A Colonial Trifle—1776

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 12 macaroons | 6 egg yolks, |
| 1 teaspoon almond extract | slightly beaten |
| 4 cups milk | 3 tablespoons sugar |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar | 6 egg whites, |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | beaten stiff |

Roll one macaroon to make fine crumbs and place others in the bottom of a serving dish; sprinkle with almond extract. Scald milk over hot water. Add sugar and salt to egg yolks; stir slowly a little of the hot milk into this mixture, blend and pour back into scalded milk. Cook over hot water until mixture thickens; cool, pour over macaroons and chill. Fold sugar into egg whites and pile lightly on top, garnish with macaroon crumbs.

George Washington was extremely fond of fish and whenever possible dined on Saturday on a "salt fish dinner". For this purpose Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary, bought and shipped from Portsmouth, N. H. quintals of "dumb fish" for use by the Washington family.

Queen Cake—1812

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 2 cups butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ pound cur- |
| 2 cups sugar | rants |
| 8 eggs | 1 nutmeg, |
| 5 cups flour | grated |

Cream butter and sugar. Add half the eggs and beat for 10 minutes; add remaining eggs and beat 10 minutes more. Stir in lightly the flour, currants and nutmeg. Place mixture in small, buttered, heart-shaped tins and bake in a moderate oven 375° F. 12 to 15 minutes.

These cakes were also called "Heart Cakes" because of the shape in which they were baked. They were used for gracious entertaining in the old mansions of the period.

Hard Sugar Gingerbread—1864

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1 cup butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sour |
| 2 cups sugar | milk |
| 1 egg | 3 cups flour |
| 1 teaspoon soda | 1 teaspoon ginger |

Cream butter and sugar; beat in the egg. Stir soda into sour milk and add alternately with flour and ginger. Place mixture on greased baking sheets, roll to

$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness and mark with a creased rolling pin. Bake in a moderate oven at 350° F. for 15 to 18 minutes or until a delicate brown. Cut in oblongs and remove from baking sheets to cool.

This "gingerbread" was probably adapted from Zanzibar Gingerbread which women of Salem made and packed in tins for their sailors during the Clipper Days.

Delhi Soda Cake—1898

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda |
| 2 cups sugar | |
| 3 eggs, well beaten | 1 cup milk |
| 3 cups flour | 1 teaspoon vanilla |
| 1 teaspoon cream of tartar | |

Cream butter with the sugar and add eggs. Sift flour with cream of tartar and soda and add alternately with milk. Flavor with vanilla. Bake in well-greased loaf pan in moderate oven, 350° F. for 60 minutes.

A great favorite for holidays because it could be made well in advance.

Barley Pie Crust—1918

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 cup barley flour | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| 1 cup rice flour | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter |
| 1 teaspoon baking powder | substitute ice water |

Sift together, three times, the barley and rice flours with the baking powder and salt; cut in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the shortening. Add enough ice water to form a stiff dough. Toss dough onto a lightly floured board, roll to $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness, dot with bits of the remaining shortening, fold, roll again and repeat. Chill thoroughly several hours before using.

Corn Crisps

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 cups corn meal | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt |
| 2 cups water | 1 tablespoon fat |

Boil together for 5 minutes the corn meal, water and salt; add fat. Drop mixture from tablespoon onto a greased baking sheet and bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven at 350° F. Serve hot with maple sirup, honey or boiled molasses.

OUR SIDESHOW



Step right up, ladeez and gents—you're just in time for the wonder of wonders, that marvel of marvels — the Rumford Revelation! Yes, ladeez—one level teaspoon of Rumford Baking Powder (count it, *one*) as contained in baked foods (yum, yum, folks) provides $\frac{1}{3}$ your minimum daily requirement of calcium, $\frac{1}{2}$ your minimum of phosphorus. Ver-eee important for sound bones and teeth. Don't push, ladeez — plenty of Rumford for all.

• • •

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RECIPES FOR WARTIME

By LOUISA P. SKILTON

2. FOR AMERICANS TODAY

Raisin Corn Bread

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup flour | $\frac{3}{4}$ cup yellow |
| 1 teaspoon salt | corn meal |
| 3 teaspoons | 1 egg |
| baking powder | 1 cup milk |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar | 2 tablespoons melted fat |
| | 1 cup seedless raisins |

Sift together the flour, salt, baking powder, sugar and corn meal. Add the egg, unbeaten, and milk; stir lightly until blended, and then add the melted fat. Pour the batter into a well-greased baking dish and sprinkle the raisins over the top of the batter. Bake at 375° F. about 30 minutes. During the baking, the raisins will sink into the batter and will be distributed throughout the bread.

Soy Bean Entire-Wheat Bread

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cakes yeast |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses | 1 cup soy bean flour |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups entire-wheat flour |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons shortening | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups enriched flour |

Scald milk, cool slightly; add molasses, salt and shortening. When the mixture is lukewarm, crumble yeast into it. Add soy bean flour, entire-wheat flour and enough enriched flour to handle. Knead and allow to rise and bake as in recipe for Entire-Wheat Bread. Yield: 1 loaf.

Ham and Vegetable Salad

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 cup cooked green peas | Salt |
| 1 cup cooked carrots, diced | Mayonnaise |
| 1 cup cooked potatoes, diced | 4 slices boiled ham |
| 1 tablespoon onion, minced | 12 stuffed olives |
| | Lettuce |
| | Chicory |

Mix lightly peas, carrots, diced potatoes and minced onion. Salt to taste and blend with mayonnaise; chill thoroughly.

When ready to serve, place slice of ham on chilled salad plate. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ of salad mixture and roll ham around it like a cornucopia; fasten in place with hors d'oeuvre sticks topped with olives. Garnish with lettuce and chicory. Prepare three more individual plates.

Entire-Wheat Bread and Pan Biscuits

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2 cups milk | 2 cakes yeast |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ cup molasses | 3 cups entire-wheat flour |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt | 3 cups bread flour (about) |
| 2 tablespoons shortening | |

Scald milk, remove from heat and add molasses, salt and shortening. Cool to lukewarm and crumble yeast into mixture. Stir in entire-wheat flour and enough of the bread flour to make dough that can be kneaded; turn mixture onto a lightly floured board; knead until smooth and elastic. Place in a lightly greased bowl, cover and allow to rise until doubled in bulk. This requires about 2 hours. Turn dough onto board again and knead about 5 minutes; cut into two parts. Shape one part into a loaf and place in a greased bread pan; cover and allow to rise in a warm place. When doubled in bulk, bake at 400° F. 10 minutes; reduce heat to 350° F. to complete baking (about 50 minutes).

Roll remainder of dough to 1-inch thickness; cut into rounds with a floured cutter about 2-inches in diameter and form into balls. Place balls in a greased baking dish; cover and allow to rise. When doubled in bulk, bake at 400° F. 15 to 20 minutes. Yield: 1 loaf, 15-16 biscuits.

Carrots with Celery Sauce

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2 bunches young carrots | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup green pepper, shredded |
| 4 tablespoons butter | Salt |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup onion, minced | Pepper |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ cup celery, chopped | 3 tablespoons flour |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups cooking water from carrots |

Wash carrots, scrape lightly and cook in boiling water until tender. Remove and keep hot. Melt butter and in it sauté onion, celery and green pepper. Season with salt and pepper. Push vegetables to one side of skillet and tip so that remaining butter runs to one side; stir in flour and add cooking water gradually. When sauce is smooth stir in vegetables. Pour over carrots and serve. Serves 6 to 8.

ALMANACKS AND ALMANAC MAKERS

By GEORGE P. PUTNAM, 1856

The word "Almanac(k)" is of unsettled origin. Most antiquaries have supposed that the "Al," in this word, is derived from the Arabic article, which signifies *the*; but then, some derive the remainder of the word from the Greek word, *μῆνας*—a lunar circle, or the course of months. Johnson takes it from the Greek, *μην*—a month; others from the Hebrew, *Manach*—to count—or *mana*—a reckoning; others, again, from the Dutch, *Maand*, or German, *Moand*—the moon, or an account of every moon, &c. As the various rites and observances in most religions were regulated by the periods of the moon, none of these derivations are improbable. It is certain that the word Calendar, which is used in connection with our almanacs, was derived from the Greek, *Kaleo*—*I call*—because a sacrifice was offered, at the appearance of the new moon, by the proclamation of the priest. It is singular that all should agree to take the first syllable, *Al*, from one language, and the two last from so many different ones. It is probable that Verstigan is more nearly right. He says that it is a Saxon word; that the first of them were kept on carved sticks, which were called *Al-mon-aght*—signifying, in old English, or Saxon, *all-moon-heed*, or the regard or observation of all the moons, and hence the word Almanac. This latter seems, at least, to have been the more immediate derivation, and the former more remote. The Egyptians computed time by instruments which were probably not so rustic as the carved sticks, which were the Runic Almanacs, used by the Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians. These latter were called Reinstocks, Runstocks, Primstones, Clogs, etc. The Egyptian Obelisks may yet prove to be almanacs or astrological calculations. The Egyptian priests called them "fingers of the sun."

Michael Nostrodamus the celebrated astrologer wrote an almanac in the style of Merlin, 1566.—*Dufresnoy*. The most noted early almanacs were:

John Somer's Calendar, written in Oxford	1380	Lilly's Ephemeris	1644
One in Lambeth palace, written in	1460	Poor Robin's Almanac	1652
First printed one, published at Buda	1472	Lady's Diary	1705
First printed in England, by Richard Pynson	1497	Moore's Almanac	1713
Tybault's Prognostications..	1533	Season on the Seasons	1735
		Gentleman's Diary	1741
		Nautical Almanac	1767
		Poor Richard's Almanac, (Franklin's, Philadelphia)	1733

Of Moore's, at one period, upwards of 500,000 copies were annually sold. The Stationers' company claimed the exclusive right of publishing, until 1790, in virtue of letters patent from James I., granting the privilege to this company, and the two universities. The stamp duty on almanacs was abolished in England, 1834.

1784, Isaiah Thomas, one of the most noted of early printers of this country, issued an almanac. These almanacs became a good advertising medium to booksellers.

1793, "The Farmer's Almanac," by Robert B. Thomas.

1806, first almanac printed at Constantinople, Turkey.

1820, "The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diary, or the United States

Almanac and Repository of Science and Amusements," by M. Nash.

1829, "American Almanac" commenced.

We have thus detailed some of the principal of which the date of first publication has been found. Besides these, the following have been more or less noted: "Goldsmith's Almanac," "Rider's Pocket Almanac," and "White's Ephemeris, or Celestial Atlas," "British Almanac and Companion."

The almanac was catulized as *St. Almachias*, in the Roman Calendar.

Cooked Salad Dressing

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 teaspoon salt | 2 tablespoons |
| 1 teaspoon | sugar |
| mustard | 2 egg yolks or |
| Dash of | 1 whole egg |
| Cayenne | 1 cup evapo- |
| 2 tablespoons | rated milk |
| flour | 4 tablespoons |
| | lemon juice |

Blend salt, mustard, Cayenne, flour and sugar. Add egg yolks or whole egg. Mix well, then add milk. Cook over boiling water until mixture thickens. Cool, then stir in the lemon juice slowly. Yield: 1½ cups.

**Finnan Haddie and Celery
Au Gratin**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 2 cups cooked | 1 tablespoon |
| finnan had- | parsley, |
| die, flaked | minced |
| 1 cup celery, | 2 tablespoons |
| sliced thin | pimento, |
| 6 tablespoons | chopped |
| butter | 1½ cups but- |
| 6 tablespoons | tered |
| flour | crumbs |
| 2 cups milk | ½ cup grated |
| | cheese |
| | Cress |

Prepare the finnan haddie and celery. Melt the butter and blend it with the flour. Add the milk slowly, and when the mixture thickens, fold in the parsley, pimento, finnan haddie and celery. Place in individual buttered baking dishes. Top with buttered crumbs, blended with the grated cheese. Place the baking dishes on a shallow pan, and bake at 400° F. for about 10 minutes, or until the crumbs are a delicate brown. Serve at once garnished with a sprig of cress.

A Ginger Ring

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ½ cup bacon | ½ teaspoon |
| fat | salt |
| ¾ cup boiling | 1½ teaspoons |
| water | ginger |
| 1 cup mo- | 1 teaspoon |
| lasses | cinnamon |
| 1 egg, beaten | ½ teaspoon |
| 2¾ cups flour | cloves |
| 1½ teaspoons | Marshmal- |
| soda | low sauce |
| | Nutmeg |

Place bacon fat in boiling water; when slightly cooled add molasses and stir in the egg. Sift together flour, soda, salt, ginger, cinnamon and cloves. Stir liquid ingredients into dry ingredients and beat well. Pour mixture into a well-greased ring pan and bake at 350° F. about 40 minutes. Serve warm with marshmallow sauce, sprinkled with nutmeg.

Apple Pepper Relish

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2 sweet red | 1 tablespoon |
| peppers | grated |
| 3 large mild | lemon rind |
| onions | ¾ cup lemon |
| 3 medium- | juice |
| sized tart | ¾ cup honey |
| apples | ¼ teaspoon |
| | salt |

Remove seeds from peppers and chop; peel onions and chop; pare, core and chop apples. Place in sauce pan. Add lemon rind and juice. Heat slowly to boiling point. Add honey and salt and simmer gently 20 minutes or until liquid is of the consistency of honey. May be used after cooling or if preferred may be placed hot in a sterile jar and sealed. Yield: 1 pint.

Liberty Cookies

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 7-ounce bar | 1 teaspoon |
| semi-sweet | cinnamon |
| chocolate | 1 teaspoon |
| ½ cup short- | vanilla |
| ening | 3 cups quick |
| 2 eggs | cooking |
| ½ cup sugar | oats |
| ½ cup milk | ½ cup seedless |
| 1½ cups flour | raisins, |
| 1 teaspoon | chopped |
| baking | ½ cup peanut |
| powder | meats, |
| ½ teaspoon | chopped |
| salt | |

Melt chocolate and shortening over hot water. Beat eggs and add sugar and milk. Sift flour with baking powder, salt and cinnamon; mix with egg mixture and add melted chocolate and shortening. Add vanilla. Stir in the oats, raisins and peanut meats. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto well greased cookie sheet and bake at 350° F. for 15 minutes. Yield: 4 dozen cookies.

Fruited Tea Loaf

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| ¾ cup dried | 3 teaspoons |
| apricots | baking |
| ¾ cup dried | powder |
| prunes | ½ cup shorten- |
| 2 cups en- | ing |
| riched flour | 1 cup light |
| ½ teaspoon | corn sirup |
| salt | 1 egg, |
| | unbeaten |
| | ½ cup milk |

Cover apricots and prunes with cold water, drain and cut in small pieces. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder. Cream shortening and add sirup; stir in about a half cup of the flour mixture, then egg, and beat well. Add remainder of flour mixture, alternately with milk. Fold in apricots and prunes. Place mixture in long loaf pan and bake in moderate oven at 350° F. for 1 hour.



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For Almanac readers our special gift rates will be good until March 31, 1943. The special gift rates of one subscription, \$1.50; two 1-year subscriptions, \$2.50; three 1-year subscriptions, \$3.00; and additional 1-year subscriptions \$1.00 apiece, are in effect from now until March 31, 1943.

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How to Make Flapjacks *by* Doris McCray.

Step-by-step directions of how to make delicious breakfast flapjacks and hot cakes will be described by Doris McCray whose how-to-do articles have delighted Cookery's readers.

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A subject which is of vital importance to women all over the United States who must plan and pack meals for workers in important war industries.

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Letters and Written and Sealed Matter, 3 cents for each ounce, except when addressed for local delivery: Local letters, 2 cents an ounce at letter-carrier offices; and 1 cent an ounce at all other offices unless collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers, in which case the rate is 2 cents an ounce.

Post Cards and Private Mailing Cards which comply with Departmental requirements

Business Reply Cards or Letters, consult Post Office. .01

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—SECOND CLASS.

Entire Newspapers or Magazines when mailed by the public; for each two ounces or fraction, regardless of distance or weight. .01

Fourth class rate applies when it is lower than second class.

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(Limit of weight 8 ounces.)

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Books, catalogues mailed in packages not exceeding 8 oz. in weight (must be of 24 or more pages and substantially bound, with at least 22 pages printed, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 2 ounces or fraction. .01

Reduced Rate on Books: 3c. lb. anywhere in U. S. — cont. no advg. matter.

Plain Printed Cards containing no writing other than the address, and not conforming with regulation size of Post Card, shall be considered Third Class and mailed for .015

Permit Mail. Envelopes, folders, etc., which are to be mailed under Third Class permit privileges should indicate the amount of postage paid.

Bulk Mailings. Applications for bulk mailing privilege should be submitted to the Post Office.

PARCEL POST.—FOURTH CLASS.

(For Zone consult Post Office)

Everything over 8 ounces, including books and printed matter, except **First Class** and newspapers and other periodicals entered as **Second Class** matter mailed by the publishers:—

Table of fourth-class or parcel-post rates

ZONES									
Weight in pounds	Local	1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th over 1,800 miles
1	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.15
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.14	.17	.19	.23	.26
3	.08	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.50	.59
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.08	2.66	3.23
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88
45	.29	.57	.57	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99

Weight in pounds	Local	ZONES							
		1st Up to 50 miles	2d 50 to 150 miles	3d 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th over 1800 miles
46	.30	.58	.58	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10
47	.30	.59	.59	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21
48	.31	.60	.60	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32
49	.31	.61	.61	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43
50	.32	.62	.62	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54
51	.32	.63	.63	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65
52	.33	.65	.65	1.11	1.89	2.82	3.69	4.73	5.76
53	.33	.66	.66	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87
54	.34	.67	.67	1.15	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98
55	.34	.68	.68	1.17	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09
56	.35	.69	.69	1.19	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20
57	.35	.70	.70	1.21	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31
58	.36	.71	.71	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42
59	.36	.72	.72	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53
60	.37	.73	.73	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64
61	.37	.74	.74	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75
62	.38	.76	.76	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86
63	.38	.77	.77	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97
64	.39	.78	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08
65	.39	.79	.79	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19
66	.40	.80	.80	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30
67	.40	.81	.81	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41
68	.41	.82	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
69	.41	.83	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
70	.42	.84	.84	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74

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(c) Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds measuring over 84 inches, but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined, are subject to a minimum charge equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for the zone to which addressed.

(d) For special rates on books, and on catalogs and other similar printed advertising matter, consult postmaster.

Limit of size for parcels is 100 inches in length and girth combined. Limit of weight is 70 pounds in all zones.

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	First Class	Second, Third or Fourth Class
Up to 2 pounds.....	10c	15c
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds.....	20c	25c
Over 10 pounds.....	25c	35c

The prepayment of the foregoing fee on second, third, or fourth class mail entitles it to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

To Canada: United States Special Delivery Fees are applicable on articles prepaid at the letter rate of postage. Newfoundland and Labrador 20c prepaid in addition to regular postage on letters or articles only prepaid at the letter rate... and see p. 64.

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Not to exceed \$5	\$0.15	Not to exceed \$500	\$0.70
Not to exceed 25	.18	Not to exceed 600	.80
Not to exceed 50	.20	Not to exceed 700	.85
Not to exceed 75	.25	Not to exceed 800	.90
Not to exceed 100	.30	Not to exceed 900	.95
Not to exceed 200	.40	Not to exceed 1000	1.00
Not to exceed 300	.50	Registered mail is subject to surcharges under certain conditions.	
Not to exceed 400	.60		

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25	10¢	100	25¢	200	35¢

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\$5	12¢	\$50	22¢	\$150	40¢
25	17¢	100	32¢	200	45¢

C.O.D. Mail — Registered (sealed matter of any class hearing first-class postage). Consult postmaster for fees and limits of indemnity.

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For Orders		For Orders	
From \$0.01 to	\$2.50... 6 cents	From \$20.01 to	\$40.00... 15 cents
From \$2.51 to	\$5.00... 8 cents	From \$40.01 to	\$60.00... 18 cents
From \$5.01 to	\$10.00... 11 cents	From \$60.01 to	\$80.00... 20 cents
From \$10.01 to	\$20.00... 13 cents	From \$80.01 to	\$100.00... 22 cents

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Letters.—For the places in the following list the postal rate is 9 cents each ounce or fraction. For all other foreign destinations, 5 cents first ounce and 3 cents each additional ounce or fraction: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras (Republic), Labrador, Mexico, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, El; Spain and possessions; Uruguay, Venezuela.

Letter Packages.—Articles liable to customs duty may be sent at the letter rate to certain foreign countries. (Inquire at main office or classified stations.) The paper form of customs declaration (Form 2976-A), or an invoice, must be enclosed in each such package and the green label, Form 2976, must be affixed to the outside of the envelope or wrapper. The customs declaration and green label may be obtained free at the post office.

Currency, Jewelry, and other precious articles.—Coins, bank notes, paper money, or any values payable to bearer; platinum, gold, or silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles are prohibited in the unregistered mails. Money in cash, bank notes, or values payable to the bearer, whether sent in the registered or ordinary mails, are prohibited to certain countries, and in some cases may even be confiscated. Patrons should inquire at the main office or classified stations as to the admissibility of such articles in the letter mails to any particular foreign country.

Post Cards.—Single post cards for places enumerated above 2 cents. Single post cards for all other foreign destinations 3 cents. Maximum size 6x4¼ inches, minimum size 4x2¼ inches.

Printed Matter.—1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction. Limit of weight. Inquire at Post Office. (Canada, 4 lbs., 6 oz.)

Reduced Postage Rate on Books.—For each pound or fraction—5 cents. Weight limit: 22 pounds, except in case of single volumes addressed to Cuba, El Salvador, Mexico or Panama, where there is no limit of weight. To Peru the weight limit for books is 11 pounds.

This reduced rate is applicable exclusively to books which do not contain publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or fly-leaves, when addressed to the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti (Rép. of), Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Samples of merchandise.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 3 cents. Limit of weight: 18 ounces.

Commercial papers.—For all foreign destinations, 1½ cents each 2 ounces or fraction, with a minimum charge of 5 cents. Limit of weight 4 lbs., 6 oz.

Eight-ounce Merchandise Packages.—Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less, for the countries specially named in the table, 2 cents for each 2 ounces, except that when the contents consist of seeds, scions, plants, cuttings, bulbs, or roots, the rate is 1½ cents for each 2 ounces. (This is not parcel post, must not have customs declarations attached, and must not be sealed except when addressed for delivery in Canada, in which case such packages should be marked "This may be opened for postal inspection if necessary." There is also an exception with respect to sealing in the case of c. o. d. 8-ounce merchandise packages for Mexico, which may be sealed.)

Small Packets.—Three cents for each 2 ounces, with a minimum charge of 15 cents per packet. Limit of weight: 2 pounds 3 ounces. (Inquire at main post office or classified stations for list of countries which accept small packets.) Small packets must bear the green label, Form 2976. They must also be accompanied by the paper form of customs declaration (Form 2976-A), properly completed by the sender and enclosed in the small packet. It is likewise permissible to enclose in small packets an open invoice reduced to its essential terms. Every small packet must be clearly marked on the wrapper by the sender with the words "small packet."

None of the articles mentioned under the heading "Currency, Jewelry, and other precious articles" above, may be forwarded in small packets, even though registered.

(Continued on following page)

Maximum dimensions.—For all foreign destinations on all classes of mail noted above (except Post Cards), 36 inches length, breadth and thickness combined, the length being limited to 24 inches. When sent in the form of a roll the length (the maximum of which is 32 inches) plus twice the diameter is limited to 40 inches.

Registration fee.—For all foreign destinations, 15 cents in addition to postage. When a return receipt is requested there is an additional charge of 5 cents.

Special-delivery (express) service is now in force with the following foreign countries:

Argentina	Ecuador	Newfoundland (including Labrador)
Australia	Egypt	Nyasaland Protectorate
Bahamas	France	Palestine
Brazil	Gibraltar	Panama
British Guiana	Gold Coast Colony	Portugal
British Honduras	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	St. Pierre and Miquelon
(Belize only)		Sweden
Canada	Guatemala	Switzerland
Chile	Ireland	Trans-Jordan
China	Kenya and Uganda	Union of South Africa
Cuba	Luxemburg	
Cyprus	Mexico	
Dominican Republic	Morocco (Spanish Zone)	

An article intended for special (express) delivery in any of the countries mentioned above (except Canada, where the United States domestic fees apply) must be prepaid 20 cents, in addition to the regular postage, by United States special-delivery or other stamps, affixed to the cover. There should also be affixed one of the "express" labels (Form 2977) or the cover must be marked boldly in red ink "Express," directly below but never on the stamps. In some countries the service is limited to certain cities, lists of which appear under the country items in Part II of the Official Postal Guide. In Canada and Newfoundland express special-delivery service applies only to letters (or articles prepaid at the letter rate). In the other countries of the above list, the "express" feature is applicable to ordinary and registered Postal Union articles (letters, post cards, commercial papers, printed matter, samples, and small packets), but not to parcel-post packages.

INTERNATIONAL PARCEL POST.

All forms of articles and materials may be shipped to certain foreign countries under general license when the value of the individual shipment is \$25.00 or less, except as otherwise provided. The sender must endorse the general license number, consisting of the letter G followed by the number (which may be obtained from the Postmaster) assigned to the country of destination, in a conspicuous place on the address side of the wrapper. In cases, however, in which individual licenses are required, application should be made to the Office of Export Control, Board of Economic Warfare, 2501 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

No parcel or package of any class of mail addressed for delivery outside the continental United States shall be accepted for mailing if it exceeds 11 pounds in weight, or 18 inches in length, or 42 inches in length and girth combined, except as otherwise provided; also, not more than one such parcel or package shall be accepted for mailing in any one week when sent by or on behalf of the same person or concern to or for the same addressee. In the case, however, of the United Kingdom, not more than one parcel per month may be sent by the same sender to the same addressee, if sent as a bona fide unsolicited gift and may not exceed 5 pounds gross weight, nor contain more than 2 pounds of any one commodity.

Because of the varying rates and conditions, as well as frequent changes, applicable to foreign countries, it is important that a qualified postal employee handle parcel post transactions. Therefore, parcel post packages for foreign destinations must not be posted in a letter box; such packages should be taken to the main post office or to one of the larger classified stations and handed to a postal clerk.

POSTAL MONEY ORDERS.—INTERNATIONAL.

Limit of a Single Order, \$100.

For Orders from—

\$0.01 to \$10	10 cents
From \$10.01 to \$20	20 cents
Advancing thus to.....	From \$90.01 to \$100.....1 dollar

Air Mail in the Continental United States is 6 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. This rate is also applicable to Canada.

The rate to Bahamas, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, British Virgin Islands, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands of the United States, is 10 cents for each ½ ounce or fraction thereof.

JUDGES AND TERMS OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS

FIRST CIRCUIT. (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico)

Calvert Magruder, John C. Mahoney, Peter Woodbury, and (retired) George H. Bingham, Scott Wilson.

One term annually, at Boston, Massachusetts, commencing on the First Tuesday of October. Stated sessions during each term, commencing on the first Tuesday of each month, except July, August, and September, which may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may designate. Sessions may be convened from time to time, as required in the public interest, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SECOND CIRCUIT. (Connecticut, New York, Vermont)

Learned Hand, Thomas W. Swan, Augustus N. Hand, Harrie Brigham Chase, Charles E. Clark, Jerome N. Frank, and (retired) Julian W. Mack.

One term annually, at the City of New York, on the first Monday of October, which may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

THIRD CIRCUIT. (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands)

John Biggs, Jr., Albert Branson Maris, Charles Alvin Jones, Herbert F. Goodrich and (retired) J. Whitaker Thompson, Victor B. Woolley, Joseph Buffington.

One term annually, commencing on the first Monday of October. Stated sessions during each term, commencing on the first and third Monday of each month, except July, August and September. Sessions are held at Philadelphia, Pa., unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

FOURTH CIRCUIT. (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia)

John J. Parker, Morris A. Soper, Armistead M. Doble, and (retired) Elliott Northcott.

Five terms annually, at Richmond, Virginia, commencing on the first Monday of October and April; at Charlotte, N. C. commencing on the first Monday of January; at Asheville, N. C., commencing on the first Monday in June; and at Baltimore, Md., commencing on the first Monday of November. Special terms may be held at any time on order of the court.

FIFTH CIRCUIT. (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone)

Samuel H. Sibley, Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Edwin R. Holmes, Leon McCord.

A session annually at Atlanta, Ga., commencing on the first Monday in October; at Montgomery, Alabama, commencing on the third Monday in October; at Fort Worth, Texas, commencing on the first Monday in November; at New Orleans, La., commencing on the third Monday in November. The session may be adjourned to such other times and places as the court may from time to time order and designate.

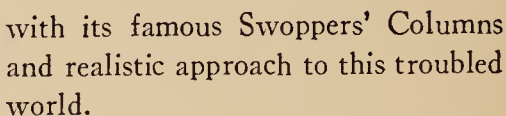
SIXTH CIRCUIT. (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee)

Xen Hicks, Charles C. Simons, Florence E. Allen, Elwood Hamilton, John D. Martin, Sr., Thomas F. McAllister.

One term annually on the Tuesday after the first Monday of October, and adjourned sessions on the Tuesday after first Monday of each month, except July, August, and September. All sessions at Cincinnati, Ohio, unless otherwise specially ordered by the court.

(Continued on page 70)

RANK&E Magazine



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☐ *I enclose one dollar*☐ Please send bill

IN REGARD TO SHEETS

Sheets are the most expensive item of household linen in daily use. Certain matters regarding them, fruit of long experience, may be helpful.

In buying sheets get them of the firmest as well as the heaviest quality you can afford. With single sheets,—which most of us use,—get them so wide they just don't touch the floor on either side. Then when the central part wears out, as it always does first, you can tear out a strip eighteen inches, more or less, in width, hem the torn edges and sew the selvages together,—and you've a sheet still wide enough for camp or summer use.

In making beds, place the lower sheet, wide hem at the bottom, as far to one side as you can and still have enough to tuck in on the skimpy side. By alternating this side weekly, you spread the central wear over a wider portion, making it last longer before re-making. Place your upper sheet in the usual way, wide hem at top and properly centered, for both looks and comfort.

Professionally laundered sheets are snowy white and fragrant, spotless, smooth and crisp to the touch, with tailor pressed creases. All this means extra wear. If you live in the country or a suburb, try laundering them at home. Use a good soap powder or flakes, a washing machine or an inexpensive hand plunger. Be sure to rinse thoroughly, as soiled water is full of destructive chemicals. Hang out of doors except in a tearing wind. As you take them from the line, fold into halves and then into quarters across their length and lastly once the other way. Press only the upper quarter using a moderately hot iron and avoid pressing in any creases. Heat and creasing are both destructive to fabric. If you find any stains or even perhaps a soiled spot from a muddy paw, leave them until the next laundering. Dirt or stains you know are harmless and don't need a lot of extra scrubbing and fabric-weakening to remove. Time will cure!

Instead of sachets in your linen closet try using squares of pure gum camphor. They last two years or more, and have a pungent, cleanly, soporific odor, that very soon evaporates.

Ruth W. B.

HOW TO MAKE A RACE TRACK

(Just in case you want to)

The executive committee of Delaware Park, gem of horse husbandry seven miles out of Wilmington, Delaware—according to Stanley Woodward of the New York Herald Tribune—hit upon a series of mud pie tests for determining what they should use as the best race track surface. J. Simpson Dean, M.F.H., William DuPont, and Donald Ross—the committee—took a sample of surface dirt from each of the leading tracks of the country, soaked each with water, and packed it into a mud pie. After a suitable interval, they returned and started tapping each pie with pencils. In turn they tapped Pimlico, Jamaica, Suffolk Downs, and Belmont. The last named broke into the driest flakes. So they recreated the Belmont surface at Delaware Park—(10,000 cu. yards trucked in and spread) and now the track will drain in about four hours after the hardest rain.



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FA

THE FOUR PILLARS OF LIFE

By LORD HALIFAX

A great modern philosopher has warned us that one of the great tragedies of modern scientific achievement has been that the inventions of science are perverted from the use for which they were designed, and employed for conquest and destruction. And, in consequence, one finds that science is ranged against itself.

But fascinating as is the study of the milestones in man's attempt to master the laws of the strange and mysterious world by which he is surrounded, more fundamental still is the question by what process it was that man developed his intelligence, and, with his intelligence, his desire to know. What happened at the point at which man diverged from the animal somehow escaping from the path of stagnation or at least of strictly limited achievement on to the highway of knowledge, almost unbounded.

I have been told that in intelligence tests recently applied to animals, an experiment with a chimpanzee showed that it could remember where food was buried for 25 hours, while a barndoor fowl's memory of the same event only lasted two minutes.

Yet no matter how it happened, the result is there, and it is this "divine desire to know", this desire to discover and explore, that is most manlike of all the qualities of man.

And so it has come about that as the boundaries have been extended, the pioneers push forward, and the miracles of one age become the common place possessions of the next. And yet by bitter experience we learn, not only how precarious is man's hold upon what he calls civilization but how thin the crust of that civilization is. In one field or another man must constantly struggle to retain every advance made against the danger of slipping back into the jungle or even the abyss. This is the situation in which we find ourselves today.

We are wont to say that we are defending "our way of life" and perhaps it is worth asking ourselves what we mean by this way of life we desire to preserve. As I conceive it it has been built upon the four foundations of Justice, Mercy, Truth, and Beauty; and it derives in part from the old Hebrew thinkers, in part from the Greeks, in part from the Romans, and all are deeply affected by Christianity.

Through the ages it has been from these streams that human life has been fed and from them that the best in human thought and action has flowed. It follows that, if these streams are poisoned or their flow impeded, the life of man as we know what we wish it to be, will be extinguished and the soul of man will die.

POISON IVY KILLER

A. F. JOY

A new ammonium sulfamate has been found which kills poison ivy permanently yet does not poison the soil or kill flowers.

The writer experimented personally on a farm in Harvard, Mass., in July, 1941. A month prior to the experiment one of the farm family came down with a severe case of ivy poison after working in a home-made rock garden and along a stone wall. The writer recalled reading about newly-isolated sulfamic acid crystals in an issue of a commercial magazine and wrote the company for an experimental batch.

Shortly thereafter a quart bottle of the prized crystals together with dilution instructions arrived. It was July now and the ivy was flourishing.

Proper dilution of the crystals was made and the solution sprayed on with an ordinary hand sprayer. Both surfaces of the leaves were carefully and thoroughly wetted. The ivy began to wilt in a few hours and by midweek the leaves were falling to the ground—brown leaves now, and brittle to the touch.

In September the ivy had not come back—nor did it flourish again all during the remainder of 1941. You can take the writer's word for it that the garden flowers were not harmed by the spraying.

(Continued from page 65)

SEVENTH CIRCUIT. (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin)

Evan A. Evans, William M. Sparks, J. Earl Major, Otto Kerner, Sherman Minton.

One term annually, at Chicago, Illinois, from the first Tuesday in October until the first Tuesday of the next October. Unless otherwise specially ordered, the court holds three sessions commencing respectively on the first Tuesday in October and the second Tuesday in January and April.

EIGHTH CIRCUIT. (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)

Kimbrough Stone, Archibald K. Gardner, John B. Sanborn, Joseph W. Woodrough, Seth Thomas, Harvey M. Johnsen, Walter G. Riddick, and (retired) Arba S. Van Valkenburgh, Wilbur F. Booth.

Four terms annually, at Kansas City, Mo., commencing on the second Monday of March; at St. Paul, Minnesota, commencing on the first Monday of May; at Omaha, Nebraska, commencing on the first Monday of October; and at St. Louis, Missouri, commencing on the third Monday of November. Terms may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

NINTH CIRCUIT. (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, China, Hawaii)

Curtis D. Wilbur, Francis A. Garrecht, William Denman, Clifton Mathews, Bert E. Haney, Albert Lee Stephens, William Healy.

One term annually, at Seattle, Washington, commencing on the second Monday of September; at Portland, Oregon, commencing on the third Monday of September; at Los Angeles, California, commencing on the fourth Monday of September; and at San Francisco, California, commencing on the first Monday of October.

TENTH CIRCUIT. (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming)

Orie L. Phillips, Sam Gilbert Bratton, Walter A. Huxman, Alfred P. Murrah, and (retired) Robert Lec Williams.

Three terms annually, at Denver, Colorado, commencing on the first Tuesday of September; at Wichita, Kansas, commencing on the second Monday of January; and at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, commencing on the second Monday of April, which terms may be adjourned to such times and places as the court may from time to time designate.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Chief Justice: D. Lawrence Groner (of Virginia). *Associate Justices:* Harold M. Stephens (of Utah), Justin Miller (of California), Fred M. Vinson (of Kentucky), Henry White Edgerton (of New York), Wiley Rutledge (of Iowa). *Retired Chief Justice:* George E. Martin.

Three terms annually, at Washington, D. C., commencing on the first Monday of October, January, and April.

Note: List of Judges corrected to September 15, 1942.

Data as to terms of the courts revised to July, 1941.

GESTATION PERIODS OF

CATS—55 days

COWS—285 days

DOGS—58 to 63 days

EWES—150 days

GOATS—144-150 days

MARES—340 days

RABBITS—30 days

SOWS—116-120 days

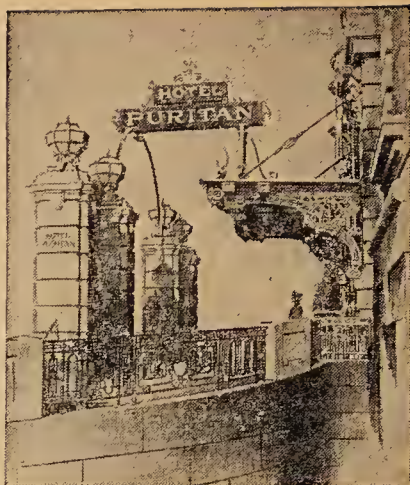
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— HAPPINESS —

By JOHN DECOVEN BERRY

If you live in the country and like to have children round, have a pond. When I was a lad I helped clear the alder swamp and dam the brook to make the pond on this place which I later inherited. On three sides are tall pine woods and the fourth is a long gradual slope up a meadow to the house. Spring and summer evenings I like to go fishing alone. I catch brook trout, little fat fellows, some with pink flesh, some with white. Until electric refrigeration most of my winter's living came from the ice. We still cut about a thousand cakes. But my big crop, between Thanksgiving and mid-January, is children.

After our first few freezing days, the telephone begins to ring, but until there is four inches of good ice and I've been all over the edges myself, I never let the children on. My first crop is grown up now, married, in military service or college, but the newcomers have learned the rules from them, and I have no trouble. Instead of litter on the surface, my wife has even seen them clearing up oak leaves and pine twigs after a blow. My rules are, no bothering anyone else—especially big boys skating so fast as to hurt little tykes, who, I tell them, mean more to me than all the big boys put together,—no swearing or dirty talk and no hockey sticks or any sort of sticks whatever, at any time. How is a big boy chasing a puck going to look out for a little bit of a girl just getting her balance?

I told them in the first place that if my rules were broken I wouldn't bother to find out who was to blame. I'd clear the pond. And I told them they couldn't telephone for mother to come and get them, either. They'd walk and it's a good three miles to the village. I cleared the pond just once, about ten years ago.

My wife keeps extra mittens and cookies and cocoa on hand and lets them telephone. I loved to skate when I was a kid but I suffered so with cold hands and feet I never did get to enjoying it as I wanted to. My children put on their skates in the kitchen if they like. Our linoleum lasted, with patching, through the second winter. We have a quartered oak floor now, that's good after twelve years.

When I go down to the village every child knows me and speaks. At Christmas some bring me presents they've made. One little girl always makes me fudge. She's in High School now and it's better every year. My wife goes out on the back piazza and calls down to ask them to sing, maybe "Silent Night," while they skate. It's sweet to hear them. I've counted sixty children and not a single grown up on a pleasant Sunday afternoon and everybody happy. We haven't any children of our own, but we've more children in and out the year round than anyone else in town. I'm very sure. We like it.

CHINESE PROVERBS

DRAWN FROM BO-HE AND SUE-CHONG

Never do anything hastily: remember it is the last cup of tea which is the strongest.

Be not too prodigal: the kettle when too full puts out the fire.

A little scandal is to tea what an olive is to wine.

Butter not your bread on both sides, lest in your old age you be left without bread to butter.

It is a wise washerwoman who knows her own twankay.

Measure your green according to your black.

Happy is he who can take the rough with the smooth—the strong hyson with the fine pearl gunpowder.

Delays are dangerous: remember the hottest toast will get cold by standing.

CHECK LIST

HOME ECONOMICS BOOKS

(WHICH MAY BE ORDERED ON APPROVAL)

NOTE

We will send a copy of any or all books listed herewith for examination on the following terms:

If retained, the book or books are to be paid for within 30 days. If not wanted, they are to be returned, PREPAID, within five days.

If adopted for school use and at least six copies of one title ordered—besides giving the school the usual discount—the examination copy of that title may be kept without charge for desk use.

1. PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE HOUSEHOLD

This book contains a simple introduction to the principles that underlie the study of chemistry and an application of them to an elementary study of the chemistry of foods and cleaning.

By HANNAH TERESA ROWLEY, A.B., Bryn Mawr, *The Winsor School, Boston* and HELEN W. FARRELL, A.B., Wellesley, *The Winsor School, Boston*.

Cloth, Illustrated, 55 Experiments, \$2.00. Revised 1937.

2. YOUR HOUSE: A Workable Book for the Home Decorator

For beginners, not technical, yet gives the essential facts in simple language.

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By LOIS PALMER.

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3. CASE BOOK IN FAMILY BUDGETING

This book is based upon problems in family finance which have come to the author in the course of her work as consultant and lecturer. Each case is true in essential facts; names, occupations, and locations are changed.

By S. AGNES DONHAM, *Instructor in Income Management, The Garland School of Homemaking, Boston, Massachusetts; formerly Educational Director, New England Division of War Savings.*

Cloth, \$1.75.

4. TABLE ETIQUETTE: Menus, and Much Besides

This book will be found a safe guide through perplexities and contradictions as to what is "correct," "permitted," and "forbidden."

By MARY D. CHAMBERS, B.S., A.M., *Professor of Chemistry and Home Economics, and Head of the Departments, Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois.*

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By MARY D. CHAMBERS, B.S., A.M.

Cloth, Illustrated, \$1.25, Revised Edition, Fifth Printing.

7. PRINCIPLES OF FOOD PREPARATION: A Manual for Students of Home Economics.

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By MARY D. CHAMBERS, B.S., A.M.

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REGIONAL FARM POPULATION MOVEMENT; VALUATION, TAX, ETC. STATISTICS

DIVISION	Farm Population movement		Tax Levies on Farm Real Estate per acre			Est. total value farm land & bldgs. millions of dollars
	Farm to city Thou- sands	City to farm Thou- sands	1909-13 Ave. Dol.	1939 Dol.	Index Nos. 1909-13 =100	
New England:			.37	1.04	279	
1930.....		14				941
1931.....		14				960
1932.....		23				918
1933.....		6				862
1934.....	5					878
1935.....	7					901
1936.....	1					907
1937.....		11				921
1938.....		4				915
1939.....		12				910
1940.....						741
Middle Atlantic			.46	1.13	244	
1930.....		34				2,818
1931.....		11				2,654
1932.....		51				2,497
1933.....		25				2,148
1934.....		6				2,124
1935.....	27					2,141
1936.....	17					2,213
1937.....	0	0				2,236
1938.....		11				2,262
1939.....	2					2,243
1940.....						2,039
East North Central:			.43	.74	172	
1930.....		13				9,337
1931.....		25				8,453
1932.....		62				7,149
1933.....	7					6,054
1934.....	38					6,191
1935.....	51					6,597
1936.....	52					6,980
1937.....	44					7,445
1938.....	7					7,553
1939.....	24					7,527
1940.....						7,334
West North Central:			.20	.46	229	
1930.....	92					15,159
1931.....		2				13,546
1932.....		15				11,370
1933.....	50					8,943
1934.....	114					9,298
1935.....	104					9,385
1936.....	127					9,759
1937.....	135					9,851
1938.....	68					9,717
1939.....	57					9,497
1940.....						8,796
South Atlantic:			.12	.28	232	
1930.....	35					3,852
1931.....	26					3,504
1932.....	2					2,958
1933.....	69					2,470
1934.....	42					2,650
1935.....	23					2,792
1936.....	76					2,919
1937.....	23					3,113
1938.....	51					3,182
1939.....	64					3,177
1940.....						3,160

DIVISION	Farm Population movement		Tax Levies on Farm Real Estate per acre			Est. total value farm lands & bldgs. millions of dollars
	Farm to city Thou- sands	City to farm Thou- sands	1909-13 Ave. Dol.	1939 Dol.	Index Nos. 1909-13 =100	
East South Central:			.13	.32	249	
1930.....	8					2,685
1931.....		2				2,466
1932.....		32				2,058
1933.....	88					1,691
1934.....	67					1,787
1935.....	52					1,915
1936.....	35					1,984
1937.....	26					2,096
1938.....	8					2,209
1939.....	61					2,244
1940.....						2,325
West South Central:			.09	.18	190	
1930.....	114					5,806
1931.....	41					5,233
1932.....		75				4,280
1933.....	78					3,618
1934.....	68					3,886
1935.....	83					4,030
1936.....	110					4,177
1937.....	66					4,248
1938.....	71					4,390
1939.....	63					4,314
1940.....						4,232
Mountain:			.08	.15	182	
1930.....	10					2,458
1931.....		11				2,444
1932.....	10					2,029
1933.....	22					1,698
1934.....	29					1,728
1935.....	39					1,772
1936.....	37					1,857
1937.....	27					1,919
1938.....	13					1,911
1939.....	16					1,919
1940.....						1,780
Pacific:			.29	.53	183	
1930.....	14					4,824
1931.....	18					4,732
1932.....		20				3,978
1933.....		2				3,240
1934.....		6				3,221
1935.....	0	0				3,325
1936.....		8				3,450
1937.....		22				3,595
1938.....	10	1				3,584
1939.....		17				3,524
1940.....						3,237
United States:			.21	.39	190	33,642

From the above figures, looks as if New England was taxing her farmers out of business, her 1939 per acre tax higher than all but one region. Her 279% increase per acre since 1909-13 highest of all, and her valuation consequently slipping . . . though not as much as some.

THE AVERAGE AGE OF ANIMALS, saith Linnaeus, etc.

Pigeon	—	8 years	Horse	—	20-30 years
Goat	—	8 "	Ox	—	20 "
Sheep	—	10 "	Swine	—	25 "
Cat	—	10 "	Peacock	—	25 "
Hare	—	10 "	Turtle dove	—	25 "
Ram	—	15 "	Partridge	—	25 "
Bull	—	15 "	Ass	—	30 "
Dog	—	14-20 "	Goose	—	70 "

Raven and Eagle each 100 years

Old Farmer's Almanac 1800

I WEAR BASS MOCCASINS YEAR 'ROUND



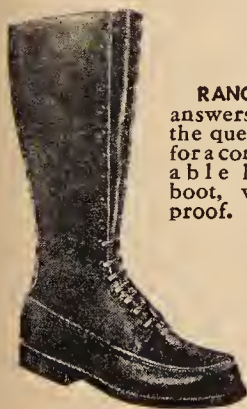
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State

FORECAST YOUR OWN WEATHER

(Or one way to get around the Censor!)

THE WEATHER AND THE LAW

In China the law regulates everything. Even ladies must dress according to the statute. No man must dare to notice the varieties of temperature before his superiors. The governor of a province lets its inhabitants know when it is cold enough for a change of costume; and when the signal is given by these functionaries, all China puts on its winter dress.

WEATHER WISDOM

The following are a few of the "old saws" relating to the weather which abounds in Great Britain, namely:

"A rainbow in the morning
Gives the shepherd warning."

"A rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight."

"Evening red, and next morning
gray,
Are certain signs of a beautiful
day."

"If the cock goes crowing to bed,
He'll certainly rise with a watery
head."

"When you see a gossamer flying,
Be sure the air is drying."

"When black snails cross your
path,
Black clouds much moisture
hath."

"If the moon shows like a silver
shield,
Be not afraid to reap your field."

"When the peacock loudly bawls,
Soon we'll have both rain and
squalls."

SIGNS OF RAIN

"The air, when dry, I believe, refracts more red or heat-making rays; and as dry air is not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. I have generally observed a coppery or yellow sunset to foretell rain; but as an indication of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than a halo round the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water; and the larger the circle, the nearer the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall."

WINDS

Wind from the east,—bad for man and for beast;

Wind from the south is too hot for them both;

Wind from the north is of very little worth;

Wind from the west is the softest and best.

WINTER, DURATION OF SNOW

It is said, by shrewd observers of the weather, that if we have a thunder-storm after the autumnal equinox, (Sept. 22,) we shall have an open winter. It is also said, that if we have a snowstorm falling on the increase of the moon, it will generally lay long; if on the decrease, it will melt soon.

CLOUDS

When you wish to know what the weather is to be, go out and select the smallest cloud you can see, keep your eye upon it, and if it decreases and disappears, it shows a state of the air which will be sure to be followed by fair weather; but if it increases, you may as well take your great coat with you, if you are going from home, for falling weather will not be far off. The reason is this: when the air is becoming charged with electricity, you will see every cloud attracting all less ones towards it, till it gathers into a shower. And, on the contrary, when this fluid is passing off, or diffusing itself, even a large cloud will be seen breaking to pieces and dissolving.—Locke Amsden.

PLANETS

in conjunction with one another make wind—but with sun make fair weather.

MOON

The weather remains (eleven times out of twelve) the same during the whole moon that it is on the fifth day of the new moon, if it continues unchanged over the sixth day . . . and nine times out of twelve if the sixth day resembles the fourth.

HOW YOU CAN IMPROVE BUSINESS IN YOUR TOWN

We have only one first job in 1943, of course,—that of winning the war. Your community must be running its win-the-war-now program of Production, Repair, Save and Win full blast before it can even think of business improvement work. By keeping the two close together, however, enthusiasm generated from the first can help the second.

The attraction of more families as buyers in your town is probably the first and most obvious way your town can grow.

Here's what it means to get just one more average farm family buying in your town: In 1939, the average farm family's income totaled \$1,443. Last year, it was \$1,628. Next year, it is expected to total \$2,365.

The farm family spent its income in the following way last year: \$496 for food, \$144 for clothing, \$171 for shelter, \$86 for medical care, \$22 for personal care, \$16 for tobacco, \$43 for house furnishings, \$125 for household operations, \$129 for the family car, \$29 for recreation, \$12 for education, \$7 for reading, \$28 for charities, \$4 for personal taxes, \$10 for miscellaneous. Into savings went \$322.

That's the business you keep in your town when a single farm family concentrates its buying with you—business that can be multiplied several hundred times to include the hundreds of farm families whose trade you could be getting.

Two other important ways of improving business are: 1) by helping to increase the income of inhabitants of the area around you and 2) by increasing the area from which your town draws its trade.

In the determination of your plan (and remember any plan is better than no plan at all) the first step is to get together a Trading Area Map. Many methods are available; check the residences of Saturday night shoppers, the location of bank depositors, the farthest points to which the local doctor goes, homes of children at school, etc. From this map certain obvious opportunities will appear—as well as obvious weaknesses.

Next, take inventory. What is the historical background—the geography? What is the present population—the past—and how do these figures compare with similar towns? You may obtain city, county, and state breakdowns prepared by the Census Bureau for 1940 by sending 5 or 10c (depending on the State) for "Population, First Series, Number of Inhabitants, 16th Census" to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. From your population figures—and analysis of retail sales—you can arrive at a per capita sales figure which, when compared with that of other towns, may be significant.

At the time you send for the Census data just mentioned it will be just as well to include a request for the pamphlet (10 or 15 cents) entitled "Agriculture, First Series, 16th Census" and, if possible, the "Second Series" too . . . for your State.

In these two booklets you will find county data on uses of land, principal crops, classes of livestock—and amounts spent on fertilizer, machinery, number of trucks and tractors, detailed figures on size of fruit, vegetable and minor crops. From these figures you can then determine (A) whether in your town there are satisfactory markets for local farmers; (B) services, supplies, and information sources for the farmer buyer and (C) what if anything can be done by way of improvement.

You should determine, by surveying with an unsigned "opinion" questionnaire part of your farm population, how good your meeting places are, how friendly your farmers and business men may be, whether farmers feel at home—like to trade locally, how much cooperation the town is giving local organizations like the Grange, how good the roads are, and whether or not local cold storage lockers are available for the storage of surplus local crops and meat.

Next, get together with your local retailers and find out just how many and what sort of agricultural products are being imported from elsewhere—when they could just as well be purchased from local farmers.

Check at this time also the local facilities your retail stores are offering. Is the merchandise up to date? Are there parking facilities? Are the stores attractive? Eating places? Good rest rooms? Any place where mothers can leave children? Uniform closing hours? Special sales for farm families or industrial workers?

On the industrial side, handicraft enterprises probably offer more promising opportunities than do other types of industry but it would be well, by talking with leaders of the industries around you as to the further services your town might render, whether or not any related industries might be induced to locate in your town, and as to the need or opportunity for more companies to move there.

Affecting these considerations will be your natural resources, power, labor supply (skilled and unskilled), nearby markets, and transportation facilities.

With these economic factors in hand, you will then find there are social, recreational, and political factors that have real weight . . . as well as those of religion. Towns and their surrounding areas are probably more frequently held together by these factors than by plain business transactions.

How about, for example, your

Theatres
Tennis courts
Baseball diamond
Bowling Alley
Swimming pool

Picnic grounds
Playground
Basketball court
Park
Football field

Ice skating rink

Do you have such things as a good baseball team, Boy and Girl Scouts, 4H Clubs, music clubs, garden or literary clubs, town band, library, recreation center?

Find out from the parents or use a postcard to find out from the young folks who has left town and why. Get suggestions towards making home more attractive. How about the opportunities for employment of young people:

Does any business group try to find them jobs after graduation?

Do local farmers want to employ them?

Do the churches and civic groups encourage them to join in?

What can be done to help more of them establish homes "at home"?

Again, how about the law, dentistry, medicine, etc.? Do you have representatives of these professions? Hospitals, free clinics, sanatoriums, rest homes? Adequate telephone and telegraph service? Will the local bank furnish adequate loans on crops, personal property, real estate, business? Does the bank handle trust and investment accounts? How about a free public employment service?

Tourist attractions is a field perhaps better left alone until after the war but affecting these you will find that tax and transportation items will be of paramount interest. Both are highly complex subjects and require much study. But now is the best time to start on them.

For example, fire and police protection, general town attractiveness, tax valuations, tax rate, street lighting, schools, garbage collection, ploughing the roads, health services, bus services—are just a few of those things good town management can provide—and if provided well will return many fold dividends in not only transients but all year residents besides.

In conclusion, remember "make no small plans—they have no power to stir men's minds." Once you have arrived at your final plan as to what needs be done, you will want to enlist the newspaper editor, mayor, city council, chamber of commerce, grange leaders and others to help you. It will be then that you will want to begin your special promotional activities—agricultural, industrial, and courtesy—effective parts of your coordinated general program of basic improvement opportunities disclosed through the analysis of your economic and other surveys.

Carroll L. Wilson, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. will furnish more detailed information with regard to the above upon request . . . under the general head of a small town manual for community action.

(Continued from page 50)

"We repaired at once to the well-remembered spot at the ledge. The snow had melted from the top of the brush, but still lay deep around the bottom of the pile. The men commenced work at once, some shoveling, and others tearing away the brush. Soon the box was visible. The cover was taken off, the layers of straw removed and the bodies, frozen and apparently lifeless, lifted out and laid on the snow.

"Large troughs made out of hemlock logs were placed nearby filled with tepid water, into which the bodies were placed separately with the head slightly raised. Boiling water was then poured into the trough from kettles hung on poles nearby until the water was as hot as I could hold my hand in. Hemlock boughs had been put in the boiling water in such quantities that they had given the water the color of wine.

"After lying in the bath about an hour, color began to return to the bodies, when all hands began rubbing and chafing them. This continued about an hour when a slight twitching of the muscles, followed by audible gasps, showed that vitality was returning.

"Spirits were then given in small quantities and allowed to trickle down their throats. Soon they could swallow and more was given them when their eyes opened. They began to talk, and finally sat up in their bath tubs.

"They were taken out and assisted to the house where after a hearty meal they seemed as well as ever and in no wise injured, but rather, refreshed by their long sleep of four months."

LIKE TO JOIN A SEED SWOPPERS' CLUB?

Mrs. Mabel Fordyce of Ridgeway, Missouri has conducted a Seed Exchange for several years now with some success. It is carried on by correspondence among the members for the purpose of exchanging seeds of wild and tame flowers, shrubs, and trees. By or before October 15 each member makes a list of the seeds he or she has to divide and sends it along with a fee (usually 25c) to Mrs. Fordyce. As soon as possible after October 15, these lists are combined into one long list for each member—the names and addresses of each member being posted on the list opposite each member's offering. Members may then choose the variety of seed desired from the list, write to the member who listed it and will, in return, as long as the supply lasts, receive that variety, postage paid . . . up to as many packages of seed from each list as the writer has personally listed for exchange. Each member of course is expected to acknowledge by postcard the arrival of seeds as they are received.

There is no limit to the number of seeds you may list but it is best not to have too long a list. As a rule, five varieties are sufficient. The seeds must be cleaned and bear their botanical names giving second name and/or a description. Planting directions are also appreciated. Each member must keep his own seeds until they are sent for by other members.

There need be no correspondence except at seed exchanging time. Mrs. Fordyce, President of this club, concluded her letter to us as follows: "We are always on the watch for new members for of course we lose a few each year. I know we are losing one this year." Her address is given above.

If your swapping urge is broader than just seeds you might be interested in the Original Yankee Swoppers' columns published every two weeks at Dublin, New Hampshire. You may receive a sample list by forwarding the publishers (Yankee, Inc.) a stamped self addressed envelope.

Modern swapping is sort of a Golden Rule idea readily applicable on a large scale to our present distribution troubles. While apples and cordwood rot on New England farms—and children go without shoes, many a family in the South and West goes undernourished and without heat. Many a city family pines for a summer vacation on a farm—while many a farmer and his wife would enjoy two weeks in the city. Why not swap? Why not be a modern swopper? It's the latest craze—and it's patriotic!

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All the above agencies are directly under the President. For purposes of administration
 the Board of Economic Warfare, Office of Censorship, and Office of Price Administration
 are commonly treated as agencies within the Executive Office of the President. There are
 also certain Joint Boards and Committees such as the U. S. & Canadian Joint Economic
 Committees, Mexican-U. S. Joint Defense Committee, Pacific War Council, U. S. & Great
 Britain. Combined Chiefs of Staff, etc., which would fall in the third grouping above
 given space for listing.

October 4, 1942

HOME CANNING OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND MEATS.

Successful canning is based on an understanding of the important causes for the rapid spoilage of fresh foods and on a knowledge of the methods by which this spoilage may be prevented. The two agents that cause food spoilage are enzymes and micro-organisms, including bacteria, yeasts, and molds.

To prevent undesirable changes due to enzymes, fruits and vegetables should be canned as soon as possible after they are gathered. "Two hours from garden to can" is a good rule. If they must be held they should be kept in small lots in a cool, well-ventilated place. Meats should be refrigerated at 30° to 32° F., if they are to be held for several days.

For purposes of canning, foods are considered in two groups according to the quantity of free acid they contain. The acid foods are fruits, tomatoes, pickled beets, ripe pimientos, and rhubarb. The nonacid foods include all other vegetables, such as asparagus, peas, beans, and corn, and also meats and poultry.

The acid foods are processed at or near the temperature of boiling water (212° F.) in a boiling-water bath, or in a steamer without pressure, or in an oven. The acid products may also be canned from the open kettle.

Nonacid foods must be processed in a steam pressure canner at temperatures of 240° to 250° F. obtained by applying 10 to 15 pounds of steam pressure . . . as must be meat.

The safe way for the home canner is to process foods adequately with heat and not to use chemical preservatives.

Safe canning requires careful attention to every step in the process—from the selection of the raw food to the final check-up of the canned products during storage.

Select good materials. Use only clean, fresh, sound foods in prime condition, and be sure the containers in which they are handled are clean. With fruits and vegetables, grade for size and same degree of ripeness. Wash thoroughly until every trace of soil is removed. The most dangerous bacteria and those most difficult to kill are in the soil. A wire basket is a help in the washing but should not be loaded too heavily. Always lift the fruit and vegetables out of the water rather than pour the water off.

Examine glass jars and caps carefully before using, to make certain that they are in good condition. Discard any jars or caps that have cracks, chips, or dents. Anything that prevents an air-tight seal may cause food to spoil. Jar rims should be smooth with no cracks or chipping. If lightning-type jars are used, they may need some tightening of wire clamps. A wire clamp that has loosened in use may be tightened by removing the top wire, bending it down in the middle, and then bending the sides inward, if necessary, to fit the jar.

Wash the jars and tops in hot soapy water and rinse. Place them in a pan of warm water with a rack or cloth in the bottom to prevent bumping. Bring to the boiling point and keep hot until required. Jars and tops for open-kettle canning should be sterilized by 15 to 20 minutes' boiling. When jars are packed with food and then processed they do not need to be sterilized first, but they should be clean and hot when filled. Prepare jar caps that have a sealing composition by pouring boiling water over them. Allow them to stand until used. Dip rubber rings into boiling water and place on the jars before filling them.

Sirup.—Make the sirup for fruits in advance so there will be no delay when it is required.

Precooking.—Some foods are precooked for a short time before they are packed into the containers. This precooking helps to remove air from the tissues, shrinks them, facilitates packing, and speeds up the processing because the foods are already hot when they are placed in the canner.

Packing.—When using glass jars, remove one jar at a time from the hot-water bath where it has been held. Keeping the jars hot helps to prevent breakage during packing and processing. If needed, place a new wet rubber ring in position, resting flat on the sealing shoulder of the jar.

Pack the containers quickly so that the precooked food remains hot. Use a sufficient proportion of liquid to solids to prevent too dense a pack, and work out the air bubbles with a knife blade or spatula.

Leave the proper head space in the containers.

Exhausting and adjusting covers.—Food in glass jars is exhausted, or the air partially removed during processing, because the jars are not fully sealed. As each glass jar is packed, carefully wipe the rubber ring and sealing edge of the jar to remove any particles of food, and adjust the cap to seal the jar partially and permit exhausting. Place the jars as finished in the canner or where they will keep hot until processing begins.

Processing.—Process at the temperature and for the time required.

Cooling.—Cool glass jars in air but protect them from drafts. After they are cool, invert rubber-ring jars and observe for leakage. Test lacquered metal-top jars by tapping. Do not attempt to tighten screw caps or screw bands after jars have cooled.

Reprocessing.—If a container leaks, determine the cause. Process the food again, using another container, top, or ring, as needed.

Labeling.—Wipe the containers clean and label with the name, the date, and the lot number, if more than one lot was canned on that day. Glass jars may be labeled with a pencil that writes on glass or with gummed labels. Use rubber cement to fix paper labels on tin, or if the labels are long enough, put glue along one end, wrap smoothly around the can, and lap the glued end over the other.

Checking up results.—Hold canned products at room temperature for a week or 10 days where they can be examined from time to time to be sure that they are keeping. If any show signs of spoilage, examine all of that lot carefully.

Storage.—Store canned foods in a cool, dry place, and protect glass jars from the light so that the food will not fade in color. The quality is generally better if they are used within the first year after canning.

All foods should be inspected before being prepared for the table. Canned food is no exception to this rule. If there is any evidence of spoilage, the food should be discarded and nonacid vegetables and meats should be burned.

Inspect the can or jar before opening. In tin cans both ends should be flat and curved slightly inward. Neither end should bulge or snap back when pressed. All seams should be tight and clean, with no traces of leaks. In glass jars there should be no bulging of the rubber and no signs of leakage.

When the container is opened there should not be any sudden outburst of air or spurling of liquid. The odor should be characteristic of the product. Any different odor probably indicates spoilage. The inside of tin cans should be smooth and clean or well-lacquered and not markedly corroded. Food may be left in a tin can after it is opened, provided it is covered and kept cold just as any other cooked food. Acid foods and tomatoes may dissolve minute quantities of iron from the can and acquire a slightly metallic flavor, but this is harmless. The purple that develops in red fruits and sometimes in peaches and pears canned in tin, is merely a change in the color pigments and is also harmless.

The broth over canned meats and chicken may or may not be jellied, depending on the quantity of connective tissue and cartilage in the meat. If it is liquid, this is no indication of spoilage.

Never taste to discover spoilage. When spoilage has occurred in nonacid foods there is always a possibility that even a taste may cause serious illness. For this reason it is good practice to boil all canned nonacid vegetables before using them. The processes recommended for meats are much longer than those for vegetables and should destroy all dangerous bacteria.

Freezing does not cause canned foods to spoil unless it breaks the seal and permits micro-organisms to enter. All frozen canned foods should therefore be examined for leakage. Sometimes freezing may bulge tin cans and spread the seams enough to permit bacteria to enter and yet not cause leakage. Bulged cans of frozen food, therefore, should be used as promptly as possible if they cannot be kept frozen.

When gas is formed within a can it may cause the ends of the can to bulge. For example, some fruits, such as prunes, apples, and some berries, react with the metals of the can, and hydrogen gas is liberated. When this collects, the can may become a "hydrogen swell." In this case the food itself is not affected. However, in several types of food spoilage, gases are produced that cause swelled cans. For this reason bulged ends on a can are regarded as an indication of spoilage.

Canned foods are likely to develop perforations and hydrogen swells rather quickly if stored in too warm a place.

Ask your Senator for a free copy of U. S. Dept. Agr. Farmer's Bulletin No. 1762. It gives full details about canning at home.

IMPORTING BREAD-STUFF FROM EUROPE

The Franklin Farmer has an interesting article on bringing bread-stuffs from Europe to America. Uncle Sam is represented as being seated in his easy chair, when the accountant of Agriculture enters and hands him an abstract of his annual account. The old gentleman, it is said, rubbed his eyes, wiped his spectacles, and looking earnestly along the paper, presently began to scratch his head. He looked again and again at the items, and each item with evident features of renewed wonder and embarrassment. Ascertaining the purport of the paper, he threw it down, tore off his spectacles, and rising hastily from his cushioned seat, paced the floor with a more rapid step than had been his wont for several years. "What!" he exclaimed, addressing the clerk in energetic terms of surprise and mortification—"bring me in debt nearly a million and a quarter for bread-stuff!—it can't be possible—there must be some mistake—I own more good rich tillable grain-land than any other cultivator on the globe, and can't believe my family are eating bread not grown on my own fields—look over the accounts, and, sir, if you have not made some mistake—I won't believe such a disgraceful truth!"

By a statement from the Treasury Department, it appears that the importations and exportations of grain, flour, and meal, during the year 1837, were as understated, estimated in dollars. (We suspect, during 1838, the imports were quite as large or larger.)

Articles.	Imported.	Exported.
Flour, ...	\$ 122,691	\$2,988,269
Wheat, ...	4,154,225	27,206
Rye and rye-meal, ...	333,595	165,467
Corn and meal, ...	3,918	911,634
Other grain and bread-stuff,	8,837	325,077
	<u>4,623,466</u>	<u>3,416,653</u>
Deduct exports, ...	3,416,653	

Balance against Uncle Sam, . . \$1,206,813 in the commodities which it is his business to raise and sell, and which he never ought to be obliged to buy. If we add to this balance of 1,206,813 the amount which the old gentleman paid last year for foreign silks, viz. 14,352,823, it will show an annual balance in those two articles against him of \$15,559,636.

Those articles which it is either his professed business to raise, or which he can produce by his own labor, and from his own soil. If these facts were applied to the affairs of an individual farmer, we should naturally suppose that the boys were either too proud or too lazy to work, and perhaps both. And wherein does the analogy fail between an individual farmer and a nation of farmers? What would be the conduct of the individual farmer who should find his affairs thus going to ruin? Would he not instruct his boys in the science and practice of his business, and stimulate them to labor by rewards, that the farm might produce enough and to spare to pay off debts, and keep something on hand for a wet day!

We insist, that the highest branches of learning, when blessed with practical instruction in the useful arts, and particularly in the business of agriculture, are more profitable to a state, than they are when applied to the learned professions.

O. F. A. 1840

The National Debt.—The following comparative statement of the National Debt of the United States, at different times since 1791, is taken from the circular of Thomas J. Lee & Co. of Boston:—

January 1, 1791 ...\$	75,463,476.52	July 1, 1860	64,769,769.08
January 1, 1812 ...	45,209,737.90	July 1, 1861	90,867,828.68
January 1, 1816 ...	127,334,933.74	July 1, 1862	514,210,371.92
January 1, 1826 ...	89,985,537.72	July 1, 1863	1,098,793,181.37
January 1, 1836 ...	291,089.05	July 1, 1864	1,740,690,489.49
July 1, 1846	16,759,926.33	January 31, 1865 ..	2,279,579,486.10
November 15, 1856	30,963,909.64	May 31, 1865	2,635,205,753.50

O. F. A. 1866

Tables of Measures

(English Units)

Linear Measure

1 foot=12 inches
 1 yard=3 feet
 1 rod=5½ yards=16½ feet
 1 mile=320 rods=1760 yards=
 5280 feet
 1 nautical mile=6080 feet
 1 knot=1 nautical mile per hour
 1 furlong=¼ mile=660 feet=
 220 yards
 1 league=3 miles=24 furlongs
 1 fathom=2 yards=6 feet
 1 chain=100 links=22 yards
 1 link=7.92 inches
 1 hand=4 inches
 1 span=9 inches

Square Measure

1 square foot=144 square inches
 1 sq. yard=9 sq. feet
 1 sq. rod=30¼ sq. yards=
 272¼ sq. ins.
 1 acre=160 sq. rods=43560 sq. ft.
 1 sq. mile=640 acres=
 102400 sq. rods
 1 sq. rod=625 square links
 1 sq. chain=16 square rods
 1 acre=10 square chains

Cubic Measure

1 cubic foot=1728 cubic inches
1 cubic yard=27 cu. feet
1 register ton (shipping measure)
=100 cubic feet
1 U. S. shipping ton=40 cu. ft.
1 cord=128 cubic feet
1 U. S. liquid gallon=4 quarts
=231 cubic inches
1 imperial gal.=1.20 U. S. gals.
=0.16 cubic feet
1 board foot=144 cubic inches

(Metric Units)

Linear Measure

1 centimeter=10 millimeters
1 decimeter=10 centimeters
1 meter=10 decimeters
1 dekameter=10 meters
1 hektometer=10 dekameters
1 kilometer=10 hektometers
1 inch=2.54 centimeters
1 meter=39.37 inches
1 yard=0.914 meters
1 mile=1609 meters=1.61 kilometers

Square Measure

```

1 square centimeter=
    100 square millimeters
1 sq. decimeter=
    100 sq. centimeters
1 sq. meter=100 sq. decimeters=
    1 centar
1 ar=100 centars
1 hektar=100 ars
1 sq. kilometer=100 hektars
1 sq. centimeter=0.15 sq. inches
1 sq. meter=1.20 sq. yards
1 sq. kilometer=0.39 sq. miles
1 hektar=2.47 acres
1 sq. inch=6.45 sq. cm.
1 sq. yard=0.84 sq. m.
1 sq. mile=2.59 sq. km.
1 acre=0.40 hektars

```

Cubic Measure

1 cubic centimeter = 1000 cubic millimeters
 1 cu. decimeter = 1000 cu. centimeters
 1 cu. meter = 1000 cu. decimeters
 1 cu. yard = 0.76 cubic meters
 1 cu. meter = 1.31 cubic yards
 1 liter = 1.06 U. S. liquid quarts
 1 hektoliter = 100 liters = 26.42 U. S. liquid gallons
 1 U. S. liquid quart = 0.94 liters
 1 U. S. liquid gallon = 3.78 liters

Weights

Avolrdupois

1 pound=16 ounces
1 hundredweight=100 pounds
1 ton=20 hundredweight=
2000 pounds
1 long ton=2240 pounds

Troy

(Used in weighing gold, silver,
jewels)

1 pennyweight=24 grains
1 ounce=20 pennyweight
1 pound=12 ounces

Apothecaries

1 scruple=20 grains
1 dram=3 scruples
1 ounce=8 drams
1 pound=12 ounces

Metric

1 centigram=10 milligrams
1 decigram=10 centigrams
1 gram=10 decigrams
1 dekagram=10 grams
1 hektogram=10 dekagrams
1 kilogram=10 hektograms
1 metric ton=1000 kilograms
1 kilogram=2.20 pounds
1 pound avoirdupois=
0.45 kilograms

RIGHT
is
MIGHT



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COFFEE IN 1843

One hundred years ago, when the Almanac was a youngster 50 years old, coffee was roasted in coal burning roasters, which even with perfect handling left much to be desired in quality and flavor.

COFFEE IN 1943

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WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

has always been blended by experts from the choicest beans—always roasted and ground by the best methods of the day. Today, White House Coffee offers you a richer, smoother, fresher flavor in every cup.

WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

Box 1871 BOSTON, MASS.

OTHER FAMOUS PRODUCTS

White House Tea
White House Vacuum Salted Peanuts

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THE ESMOND MILLS, INC. are sole American distributors for genuine Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets — the rugged, ideal campers' blankets. These are the same blankets for which Indians traded finest beaver skins as far back as 1779. . . . There are few products that can boast as long and as colorful a history as Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets — a history intimately tied up with the winning of a Continent. By rigidly maintaining the same ideal of making the finest, heavy-duty blankets in the world, the Hudson's Bay Company has for over six generations made their "Point" Blankets the prized possessions of outdoor men and women. . . .

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CONTINUOUSLY on the market for thirty-five years, Esmond Blankets have won a high reputation for appearance, warmth and wearing qualities. Made the Pelage way, Esmonds are a long-time investment in warmth and comfort.

. . . Today the Esmond Mills' reputation for weaving blankets with traditional Yankee craftsmanship and care is fast earning new stripes in War production.

Write for "Good Morning — or is it?" a colorful book telling about Esmond Blankets and their care, or, a book about the famous, genuine Hudson's Bay "Point" Blankets.

THE ESMOND MILLS, INC., ESMOND, R. I.

YOUR EGG RECORD

[illegible][illegible]

Get thy spindle and thy distaff ready, and God will send thee flax.

Better ride an ass that carries us than a horse that throws us.

Everything comes in time to him who can wait.

Love rules without a sword.

Trust thyself only, and another shall not betray thee.

Nothing is lost on a journey by stopping to pray or to feed your horse.

Every man thinks his own geese are swans.

Circumstances alter cases; the straightest stick appears crooked in water.

An honest man is none the worse because a dog barks at him.

When you are an anvil, bear; when you are a hammer, strike.

He that can't paint must grind colors.

Wise distrust is the parent of security.

The devil tempts all men; but the idle man tempts the devil.

Business is the salt of life.

Never measure other people's corn by your own bushel.

He who spares vice wrongs virtue.

Like plays best with like; when the crane attempted to dance with the horse, she got broken legs.

That is often lost in an hour which costs a lifetime.

Give a rogue an inch, and he will take an ell.

A handful of common sense is worth a bushel of learning.

The fire should burn brightest on one's own hearth.

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ANSWERS TO CHARADES AND PUZZLES

Puzzles (P. 48)

No. 1. Tuesday. No. 2. The two boys had seen each other.

Charades (P. 49)

1—Board. 2—Fore-cast. 3—Stair-case. 4—In-voice. 5—Snow-plow. 6—Pup-pet.
7—Bar-gain. 8—Dis-card. 9—Vir-gin. 10—Par-rot. 11—Post-card. 12—Hill-bill-y.

UNDER WOOD



The Grand Old Standby presents NEW DELIGHTS

Of course you like
Underwood Deviled
Ham in sandwiches—
often!



NOW TRY THESE KITCHEN-TESTED RECIPES:

DEVILED HAM STUFFED PEPPERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 4 large green peppers | 1 small onion, chopped fine |
| 2 cups bread crumbs | 1 tablespoon melted butter |
| 1 cup tomato sauce or canned tomato | $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper |
| | Large can Deviled Ham |

SPLIT peppers in halves, lengthwise, carefully removing membrane and seeds. Parboil five minutes in boiling salted water. Mix Deviled Ham, crumbs and seasoning, and fill halves of peppers. Cover tops with fine huttered crumbs, and bake in a hot oven until peppers are tender.

DEVILED HAM AND POACHED EGGS

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Buttered toast, cut in rounds | Underwood Deviled Ham |
| | Poached eggs |

SET rounds of toast in oven for five minutes. Then spread with Deviled Ham and place a poached egg on each round of toast. Serve immediately.



DEVILED HAM CREAM TOAST

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 tablespoon butter | Small can Deviled Ham |
| 1 tablespoon flour | Freshly toasted bread |
| 3 cups rich milk | 1 hard-boiled egg, chopped fine |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper | |

MELT butter in double boiler; add flour and seasoning, and stir until smooth. Pour milk in gradually, and cook until it thickens. Stir in Deviled Ham, mixing thoroughly. Pour over slices of toast, sprinkle with hard-boiled eggs and serve very hot.

HOT DEVILED HAM AND CHICKEN

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 2 parts Deviled Ham | Chopped chicken |
| 1 part butter | Chicken gravy |
| | White bread |

CREAM the ham and hutter together and spread on the loaf before cutting one-fourth inch thick. Trim the crusts and place chopped chicken between each two slices. Arrange on a platter. Garnish with cranberry or currant jelly. Pass hot chicken gravy with the sandwiches at the table. This is a good way to use left-over chicken and gravy.

MORE recipes like these if you'll drop a postcard with your name and address to Wm. Underwood Co., 394 Walnut St., Watertown, Mass.

1821

1943

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Black Bean Soup * Purée Mongole * Consomme Madrilene
Clam Chowder * Quahaug Chowder * Clams * Clam Juice
Sardines * Fudge Pudding * Spice Pudding

The Commissary Department on the Civilian Front

Speaking to food retailers regarding problems of distributing food in war time, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard likened our job to that of the commissary department of the armed services. Our Company has accepted the many challenges of its obligation to the home front, among which are:—

1. To secure supplies of needed food in as large quantities as are permitted by the wartime requirements for our boys in uniform and for lend-lease to our allies;
2. Distributing food as economically and as fairly as is humanely possible;
3. Co-operating with the war effort through special services such as selling war stamps and bonds, co-operating in salvage drives and in all the other many civilian activities.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

At present writing, 2,267 First National Stores men are serving our country in the armed services.

HE LAUGHED LAST

A Yankee country church yard holds
The grave of a bygone town buffoon
Chiseled on his marble slab
“I expected this but not so soon”

—FRANCIS W. HATCH.

THE OLD FARMER

would appreciate mention of THE ALMANACK
when you patronize advertisers.

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● Both are classified as U.S.P. Bicarbonate of Soda by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

● Both are acceptable as tooth cleansers to the Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association.

● For generations, of course, they have been recognized as essential aids to good cookery.

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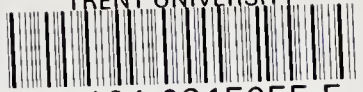


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